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GILMAN'S

ITALIANS FAIL TO MAKE PROGRESS IN CAMPAIGN

According to other reports Britain plans to establish an air base at Corfu from where British planes will be able to help guard Greek cities from air attack, and simultaneously carry out counter-attacks within striking distance against important Italian bases across the Ionian Sea.

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that 'no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday 'is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

U.S. Far East

tribute to the removal cost.

Officials said the State Department never had funds sufficient to pay for the removal of any substantial number of citizens from any region, and at present only had a tiny fund for the removal of a very few totally destitute persons.

So far, no official instructions have been made public because the potentialities are too great.

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Generally, policy will be influenced by the attitude of Russia and Slavica and the extent of assistance to Greece.

conflict will be non-belligerence in the outcome of the conflict.

is that she is prepared to "neutralise" the Bulgars in order that the Greek Army can be used almost exclusively

However, they were intercepted by British fighting planes and only a small proportion of the raid penetrated the capital.

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (Reuter).—The efforts of Greece to mobilise Balkan support has been successful up to a point. Responsible quarters here learn that the position adopted by Turkey

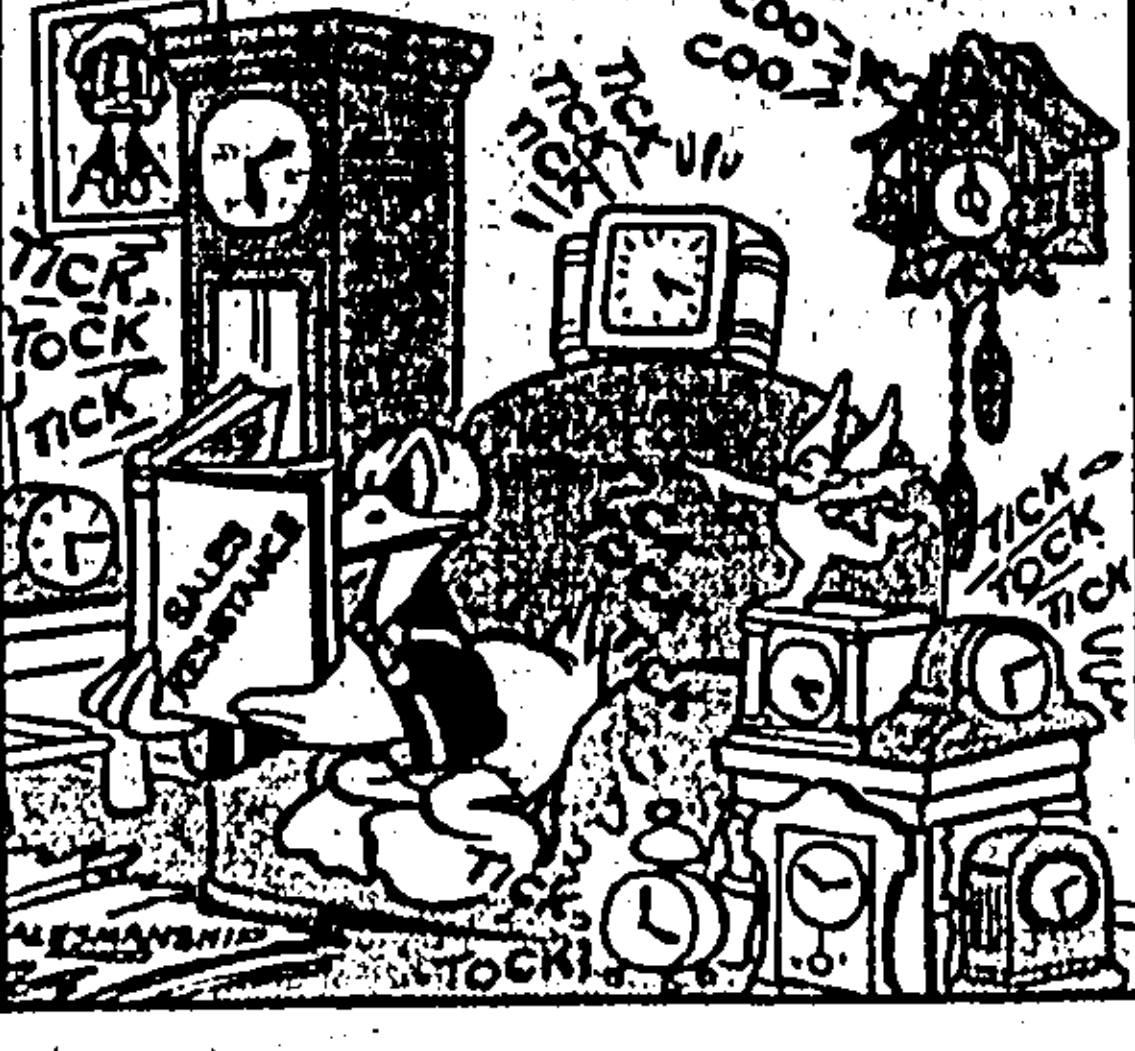
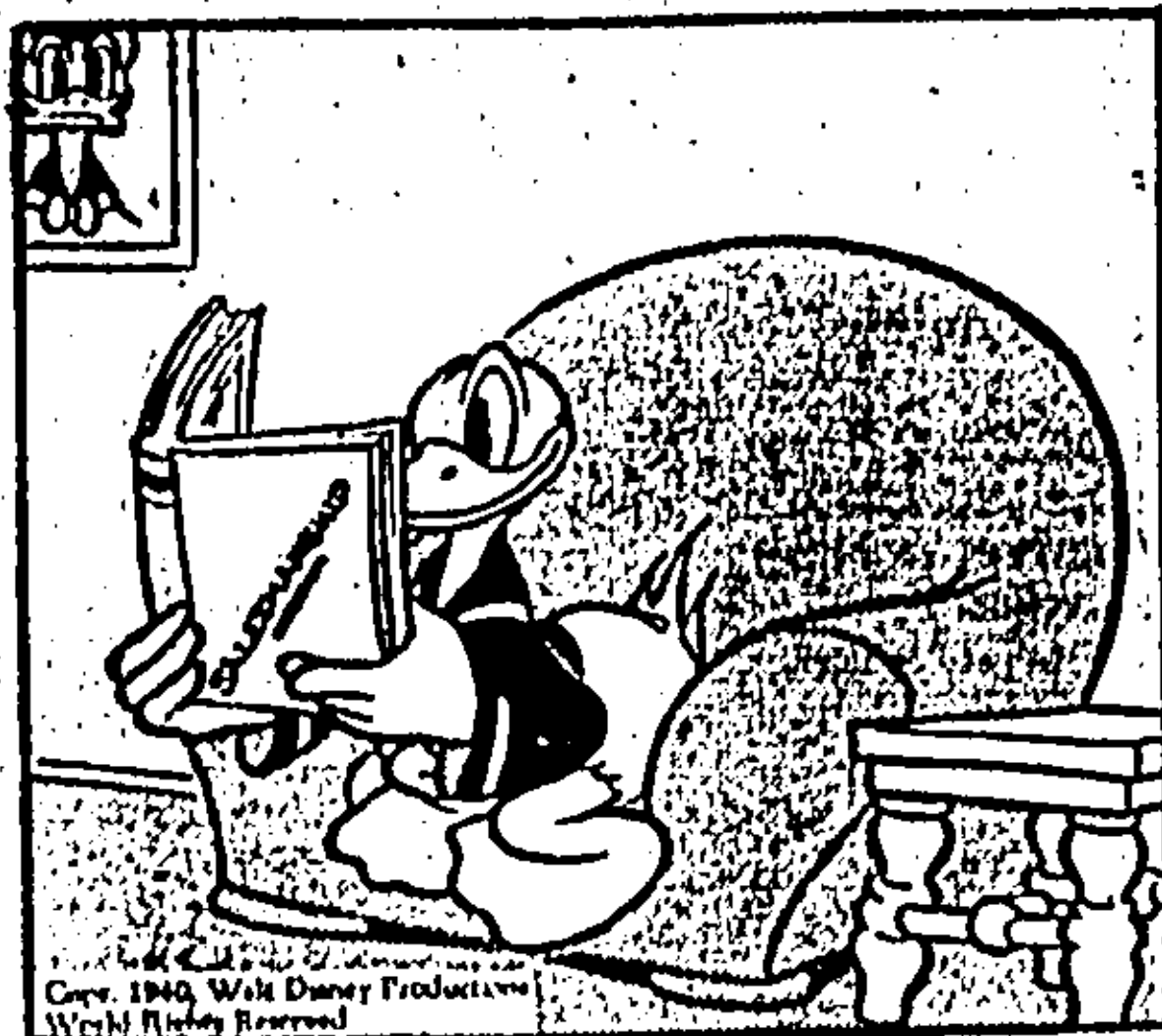
A considerable number of bombs were dropped on barracks and in the

The announcer advised listeners to listen to Breslau after 8.15 p.m., as that will be the only station operating.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Incendiary bombs were also
ter over the target area. 1.
All our aircraft returned s

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By Walt Disney

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MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our Airplanes

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equalling Germany's output.

Such achievement, after a poor start, was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of the aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were the great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation, and a powerful if belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up for lack in quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded. For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed airscrew, designed for the single-engine fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew, and the Hurricane's performance, too, was correspondingly improved.

The Spitfire, with its armament of eight machine-guns which together can fire 9,000 rounds a minute, became capa-

ble of over 400 m.p.h. and to add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant, with power-operated gun turret amidships.

Among Britain's bombers the Wellington is one of the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engine midwing monoplane has a range with full bomb load of 3,200 miles, which means that it could fly non-stop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in reserve.

The Wellington's geodetic construction so distributes stresses that the aircraft can withstand a very heavy battering and still remain airworthy. The aircraft also carries a very heavy defensive armament, which includes power-operated gun turrets in the nose and tails, each equipped with a battery of machine-guns.

Next on the bomber list come the Hampden and the Whitley, both twin-engine midwing monoplanes. The range of each is about 2,000 miles, which would enable them to fly non-stop with full load from, say, Sydney to Perth or from Montreal to Vancouver. The Hampden has a top speed equal to that of the Wellington. The Whitley's maximum is about 20 m.p.h. less.

Both carry big bomb loads and a heavy defensive armament. Like the Wellington, the Whitley is equipped with power-operated gun turrets in nose and tail. These turrets have been used by the R.A.F. for some time, but it is interesting to note that only recently have the Germans discovered the principles on which they work.

Bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. have also perfected a technique of formation flying. This formation flying is one of the main reasons for the low casualties among British bombers.

Best-known of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a top speed of 295 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engine machine from the same designers.

SOLVING WOMEN'S WARTIME PROBLEMS

By DAPHNE CLARE
the well-known woman
journalist

Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important. With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort.

Slight changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three or four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop and steak for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butcher's term "offal"—all unrationed, included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a pig), calf's and sheep's head and feet. From the poultryer she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these birds, rabbit, rabbit's liver, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 6d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" as a loaf or sausage in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie" an English dish of minced meat with the pie-crust made of mashed potatoes and baked in the oven. Neighbours are vying with each other to find new ways of serving mince these days.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, as kippers and blenders, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, of which there is no shortage, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind of cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into a stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. Quite an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of cakes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day the ration is enough. So it is where there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Office girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the tea-shops. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm. As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head, bandeau fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

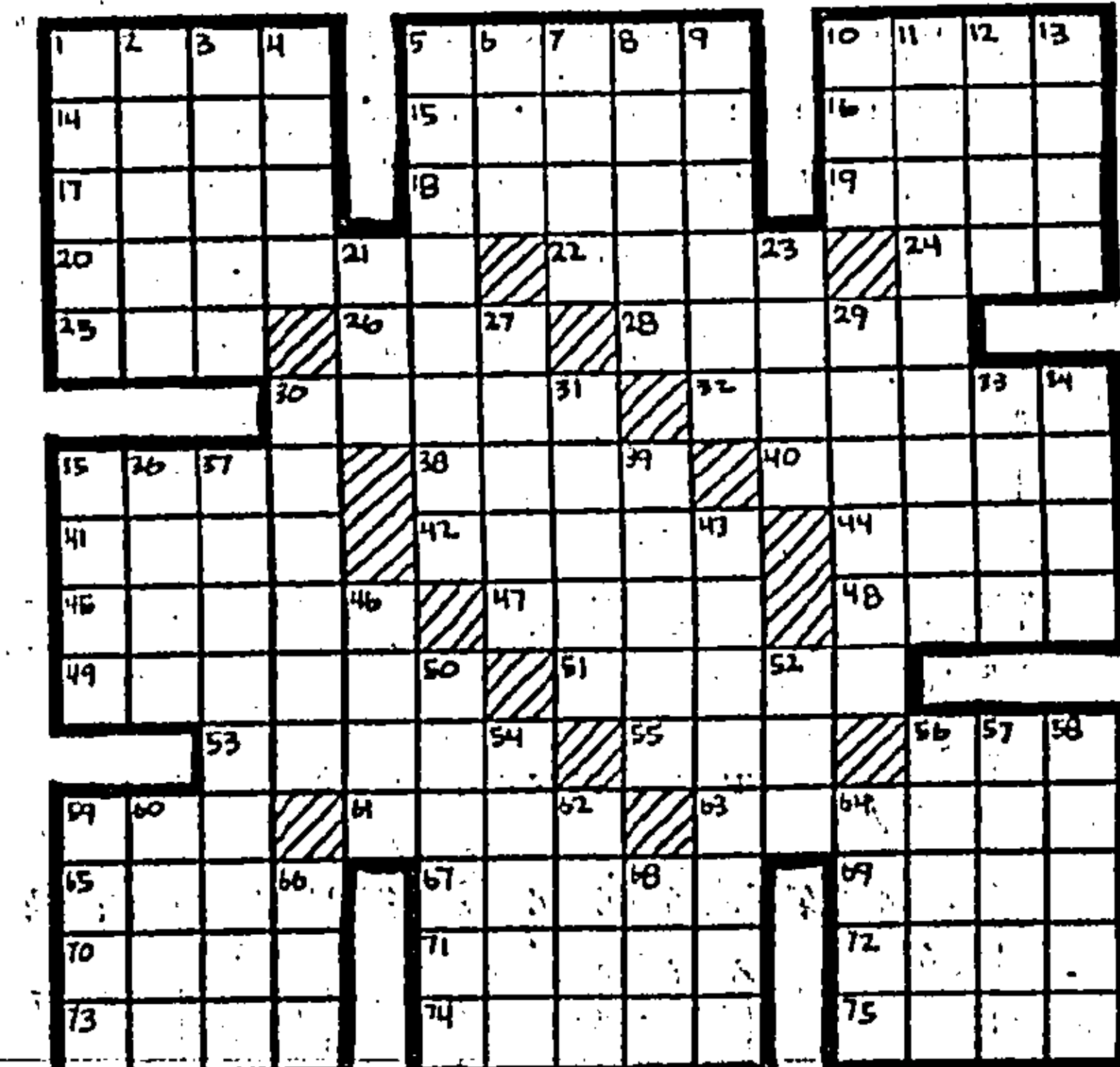
The "bandeau", made of flannel, a light woollen scarf or a length of any other material twisted round the head to suit individual taste, is the commonest and one of the smartest war economies. In hats, too, all women keep a gay frock or two in the wardrobe and a frivolous bit of a hat to put on when the men folk in the forces come home on leave.

Silk stockings are now more often kept for dressy occasions only and there is a fashion for bare legs, sometimes made up to look sunburnt with a pencil line down the back of the leg to imitate the seam of the absent stockings.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

- ACROSS
- 1-Retail store
 - 2-Social dance (pl.)
 - 3-Imitates slavishly
 - 4-Disabled
 - 5-In reward to
 - 6-Enchanted chamber
 - 7-For bailing
 - 8-Number of "The Claret and the Heart"
 - 9-Group of three
 - 10-Wrote
 - 11-Monstrous look
 - 12-Chart
 - 13-Abstract conception of being
 - 14-Part of mouth
 - 15-Three-dimensional phenomenon
 - 16-Kind
 - 17-Scratch
 - 18-Prefer half
 - 19-Contralto
 - 20-Taker of food
 - 21-Perous metal
 - 22-Lava burden upon
 - 23-Turn to another course
 - 24-Spoke to sarcasm
 - 25-Usually
 - 26-Part of horse
 - 27-Domicile
 - 28-Succeeded to
 - 29-Inheritance
 - 30-Minister to
 - 31-Song-like verse
 - 32-Self
 - 33-Toward ship's rear
 - 34-West Indian society
 - 35-Plush for eating
- DOWN
- 1-Signs of things to be
 - 2-Quaker pioneers
 - 3-Tigh-rankings
 - 4-Servant
 - 5-Single
 - 6-South American
 - 7-Mountain range
 - 8-Boats
 - 9-Part of play
 - 10-Servant
 - 11-Per-game of Charles
 - 12-Spill liquid on
 - 13-Fake University
 - 14-Competitive action
 - 15-Fiver
 - 16-Blacksmith's hearth
 - 17-Type of cloth
 - 18-Blacksmith's hearth (11x11)
 - 19-Like and fall of
 - 20-At level
 - 21-Aluminum compound
 - 22-Still
 - 23-For



WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

Heavy aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command are blasting a big hole in Germany's industrial heart—the Ruhr.

Since the Nazis over-ran the Low Countries and boasted "now the Ruhr is safe", formations of the R.A.F.'s most powerful bombers have given the Ruhr no rest.

The only "security" it enjoys is the knowledge that within the next twenty-four hours there will be another crash of British bombs, another race by the public to shelters, another hold-up in production.

Regular raids on the Ruhr by the Royal Air Force, following earlier sporadic attacks, began on the night of June 1—2.

For the sixth night in succession, the Air Ministry communiqué announced on June 7, "our aircraft bombed

the Ruhr." After the sixth the Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

On only two nights in the first six weeks of their non-stop onslaughts did unfavourable weather hinder the bombers but it did not keep them back. That is worth remembering in view of the Nazis' pre-war sneer that Britain's was a "fair weather" Air Force!

Another thing to remember when one reads in Air Ministry bulletins of raids on the Ruhr is that the havoc wrought by those attacks extends over the whole Ruhr area—that is far beyond the Ruhr towns proper.

The raids almost invariably include the pounding of military objectives in the Rhine-

land to the west, and in Westphalia to the north and east; not to mention objectives farther afield in Hamburg and Bremen, and, nearer home, like those in Holland and Belgium.

Essen, home of Krupp's munitions hub of the Ruhr area, is being forced to spend many hours in its shelters. Though powerfully defended by ground defences, it has suffered seven severe bombings on separate occasions, not counting the several raids that sometimes take place during one night's attack.

Krupp itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs, have crashed on blast furnaces. Terrible explosions have followed.

At Dortmund there have been eleven raids, including five on its canal and two each on its aerodrome and petrol stocks.

In scores of other raids on Ger-

many's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Barmen, and to the east, Hamm and Soest. Elberfeld alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions in six weeks.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

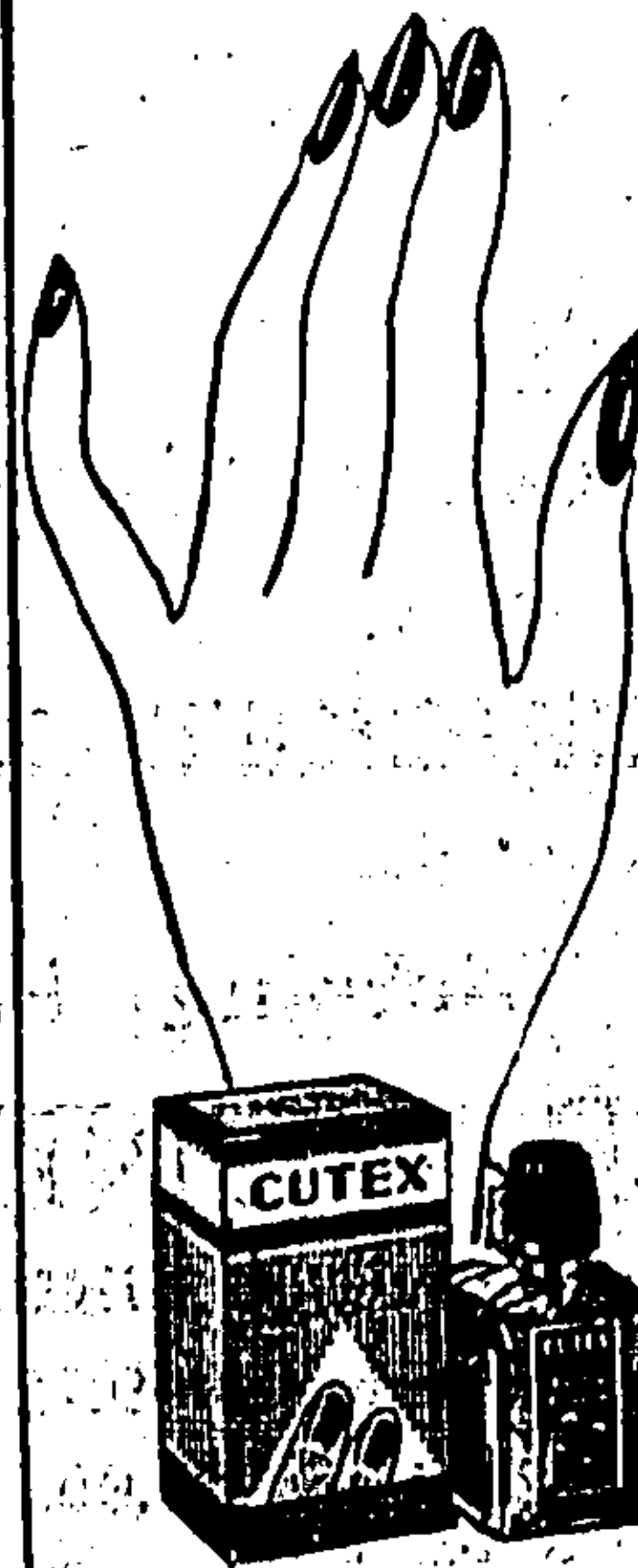
Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr area have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations.

In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

During low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action have also been common.

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No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

"BIT OF A NUISANCE" SAYS IRONSIDE

COURT MARTIAL ENDS ON MAJOR IN TOWER

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR ALFRED DANIEL WINTLE, M.C., THE OFFICER WHO WAS UNDER ARREST IN THE POWER OF LONDON SINCE JUNE 22, HAS CONCLUDED AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS, CHELSEA.

After retiring for 15 minutes to consider their findings, the Judge-Advocate announced that the Court found Major Wintle *Not Guilty* on the first charge, in which it was alleged that he feigned infirmity when on active service, and *Not Guilty* on the third charge, which accused him of conduct contrary to good order and military discipline.

On the second charge that "When on active service you committed a civil offence—that is to say, that you in London on June 17 assaulted Air Commodore A. R. Boyle, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.F." it was announced that the findings of the Court would be promulgated.

CAPTURED GERMAN AIR MAN

—Reporter Helped

By A Special Correspondent

To-day I had the unusual experience for a reporter on duty of taking part in the capture of a raiding Nazi pilot. He was shot down in his twin-engine Messerschmitt by a Hurricane during a big air battle over Kent.

The bombers—some 20 of them, with a protective screen of 40 fighters—were headed in by A.A. fire once they crossed the coast. A score of miles inland where I was motoring, with the Dominions in V-shape squadrons, booming overhead, they were suddenly attacked by something less than a squadron of Hurricanes.

The British fighters, they by comparison with the big black Dominions, weaved in and out above and below them, and in a matter of two minutes the bombers were broken and dispersed.

Two went hurtling down in volumes of dense black smoke, and I was about to make in the direction of one of them when a Hurricane began to speed all round a twin-engine Messerschmitt 110 in ever-decreasing circles.

Chase Through Lanes

As I watched through field glasses the Hurricane "sat" on the tail of the Messerschmitt. There was a brief sparkle as a burst of machine-gun fire rattled out, and a moment later the pilot jumped.

As his parachute belled out I began a chase through the shady Kentish lanes which soon brought me to a field where the parachute was on the point of landing. Simultaneously the field from other directions, and I paced across the field at the heels of a burly sergeant-major.

The Nazi airman, a corporal pilot of 22 years, was assisted to his feet. He appeared extremely apprehensive at first, but soon recovered his poise after a cooling drink of water and a cigarette from one of the soldiers.

The corporal pilot told me in halting French that this was his fifth flight over England. Asked which type of British fighter he rated most highly—the Spitfires or the Hurricanes—he replied: "I cannot select. Both are very good."

Nazi Translates It

While we were waiting for the lorry which took the prisoner away a woman from a neighbouring village produced a letter written in German. It appeared that her son, who was wounded and a prisoner in Germany, had persuaded a German woman to write a letter to his mother in England. This she was unable to read, and

After evidence of Major Wintle's record had been put in the Judge-Advocate said to Mr. J. D. Casswell, K.C., for the defence: "The Court has now to decide what is the proper punishment to be passed in respect of the charge on which no finding has been announced."

Addressing the Court, Mr. Casswell said: "I feel sure you will realize that this officer is guilty of assault on the state of mind in which he was at the time. I will probably come to the conclusion that what he did was done—misguidedly perhaps—for the benefit of his country."

Counsel asked them to remember when considering any penalty that Major Wintle had passed a number of days in solitary confinement and suggested that he had already suffered enough for the indiscretion and breach of discipline of which the Court had found him guilty.

Colonel J. G. Edwards, commanding the Coldstream Guards, presided over the Court, with Mr. C. L. Surrings as Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

Earlier in the day Major Wintle gave evidence of his military career and of service in the last War when he was wounded in the left eye. For a time he was completely blind, but he recovered the sight of his right eye.

From 1931 to 1935 he was an instructor at the French Staff College at Paris, and the officers he met there ranged from subalterns to majors, some of whom had since become senior officers of the French Air Force.

Anxiety About French Army

At the beginning of the war his left eye began to give trouble. "I had a considerable amount of strain as I was engaged in studying maps. While at the Air Ministry I prepared an Index of towns and villages in Germany."

Major Wintle further stated that when he paid a second visit to France in December, 1939, he met a dozen Air Force reserve officers and he had lunch with various officers at General Gamelin's Headquarters, including the General himself. That visit and the conversations he had greatly increased his anxiety about the French Army.

"I was very disturbed as a result of my conversations in France, and on my return I met Lord Birdwood and obtained an interview with Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside. Subsequently, when I went to Edinburgh as an officer in The Royals, I found that I was wanted to act as a draft conducting officer."

"I was very disappointed with that order and I made application for a thought the Nazi pilot might be able to help her."

The young pilot translated the letter, which said that the soldier was recovering and being kindly treated, in broken French. This I retranslated for the benefit of the soldier's mother into English.

medical board, my reason being that for 20 years I had been making every effort and sacrifice to be allowed to serve in a combatant capacity.

When I was told that I was to be a draft conducting officer I considered myself so insulted that I felt I would disclose how bad my eye-sight was in order that I might be invalided out of the Service." He denied that he limited his vision at the first medical board examination.

Order For Aeroplane

Major Wintle later said that on June 17, when he heard of the appointment of Marshal Petain, he made up his mind that if he could see a high French Air Force officer that day before anything could possibly be decided, he could quite possibly influence that officer to do something and get from him a plan to bring a part of the Air Force over here.

Major Wintle said that he intended to make for Bordeaux, and he did the best he could to get an aeroplane. Ringing up an aeroplane in London, he told them that he was speaking from the Air Ministry, which was untrue, and he gave a direct order in the approved way, with which he was familiar.

As to his interview with Air Commodore Boyle, Major Wintle said he thought it might impress the air commodore if he realized that there were people in existence who were prepared to shed blood as freely as he.

"I produced my revolver," added the major, "and I said, 'If it will help you to realize that I am perfectly serious you have only to say the word and I will blow this stump of my finger off.' He went on to describe how he walked across to Commodore Boyle's table and tried to get him to agree to let him make the effort to go to France. 'I like him, and I should never wish to shoot him or be his subordinate in any way,' he declared."

Bit Of A Nuisance

Evidence as to Major Wintle's character was given by Brigadier W. D. Morgan, D.S.O., M.C., Captain F. H. Hitchcock, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Munn, and Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside.

Sir Edmund said he met Major Wintle last December through the introduction of Lord Birdwood. Major Wintle reported to him the result of his meetings with various French generals and officers and seemed perturbed about certain things in France.

"He became a little bit of a nuisance, like many people with guts who want to go and fight. It is not easy to find jobs for people of that rank and I will put it quite plainly—he became a nuisance because he wanted to go and fight."

Mr. Charles Peake, Counsellor to his Majesty's Diplomatic Corps, spoke of his acquaintance with Major Wintle since 1933, when he met him in France, and said that the major was held in high esteem in French military circles.

The findings of the Court were subsequently announced, and after the Court rose Major Wintle was driven back to the Tower.

FRENCH WORKERS RESIST

Will Not Assist Nazis

The attitude of the workers and peasants in occupied France is causing grave concern to the Germans, though nothing has been allowed to leak out in the Press and attempts to enforce a "labour front" on the same lines as that run by Dr. Ley in the Reich still continue to be made.

A smothered battle is in full swing, much of it literally below the surface—in the coal mines of the North, at Lens, Bethune and elsewhere. The miners of the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais form part of a population which is basically friendly towards Britain, and by their side there work scores of thousands of Poles, who are implacably anti-German.

These men will not be slaves of Hitler and Ley. Reports of riots in various towns are not confirmed with certainty, but what is really known to be happening is far more serious than transient and sporadic troubles probably traceable to bad conditions which the German will try to remedy.

What they cannot remedy and are now ruthlessly attempting to suppress is a far more serious thing, namely, the obstinate refusal, on political and patriotic grounds, to work for Germany.

Guarded Mines

The mines of the North of France were "officially" opened within a few weeks of their being overrun, and the German radio "splashed" the news. Now the conqueror is already obliged to keep in every mine and every steel-works armed men of the emergency section (Beretschenschaft) of the Black Guard, ready, if need be, to shoot.

There have been strikes at various points, unaccompanied by violence, for that, of course, would lead to useless slaughter. They were followed by an equally more difficult to meet.

The Germans have, however, devised a system which consists, each pay day, of conveying practically all the workers of a given undertaking to another district. In this way they hope to confuse the minds of the men and also to induce the women-folk to make them change their attitude.

Simultaneously, assurances are given that the coal extracted is intended solely for French needs and that Germany has more coal than she can possibly need. The miners, however, see where the coal goes, and are well aware of Germany's obligation to supply Italy with 10,000,000 tons a year.

Importing German Miners

Now the Nazis are trying the experiment of importing German miners to mix with the less recalcitrant of the French ones. It will hardly succeed either in France or in Belgium, where the same conditions apply.

The French peasantry, though not yet all—the townsmen, have now learned that a considerable proportion of their produce is earmarked for Germany. It has come to their knowledge through the local mayors, who have been obliged to supply particulars for a general census of food requirements. When this had been completed they were instructed to have about one-third of the area under cultivation reserved for the occupying authorities.

Naturally, the growers have suddenly decided to grow what they need for themselves and hide the remainder—if, indeed, there is any, for the difficulties of obtaining fertilisers and machinery are still considerable. The German-controlled Press and propaganda is addressing itself more and more to the middle-class town population who may still believe

Ministry Of Information Not to Blame

News Hold-Up

The censors and the Ministry of Information in general have often replied to newspaper critics that the real hold up of news is to be located in the various Service departments who handle this business.

There is justification for this view, which was first impressed by Lord Camrose during his sojourn at the Ministry.

The Times Air Correspondent discloses details of the "double censorship" whereby the Air Ministry department called A.I.G. imposes on journalists who have visited air force stations its own particular view of what is "suitable" to publish. This has nothing to do with what is undesirable to publish from the point of view of conveying information to the enemy.

At the Ministry of Information it is felt that it would be more to the point if instead of there being more officers in the Service departments advising what was good taste in news there were more journalists there advising what was good news.

Friend At Court

The Services themselves are well represented at the Ministry of Information.

A group captain guards the interests of the Air Force; a general looks after the Navy; a staff colonel is on duty for the Army.

I should explain that the general is a general of Marines.

All these officers are on good terms with the journalists who labour in the Ministry. But the very best friend of the newspapers is an admiral. He is the Director of Censorship, Rear Admiral G. P. Thomson.

Depth Charges

Admiral Thomson spent almost the whole of the last war in submarines. But he will not admit to encountering anything to equal the explosive force of journalistic depth charges that have dropped on him at the Ministry of Information in the present war.

He was for about a quarter of a century in the submarine service. Then he was in Australia as second naval member of the equivalent of our Admiralty, retiring only a few months before Germany invaded Poland.

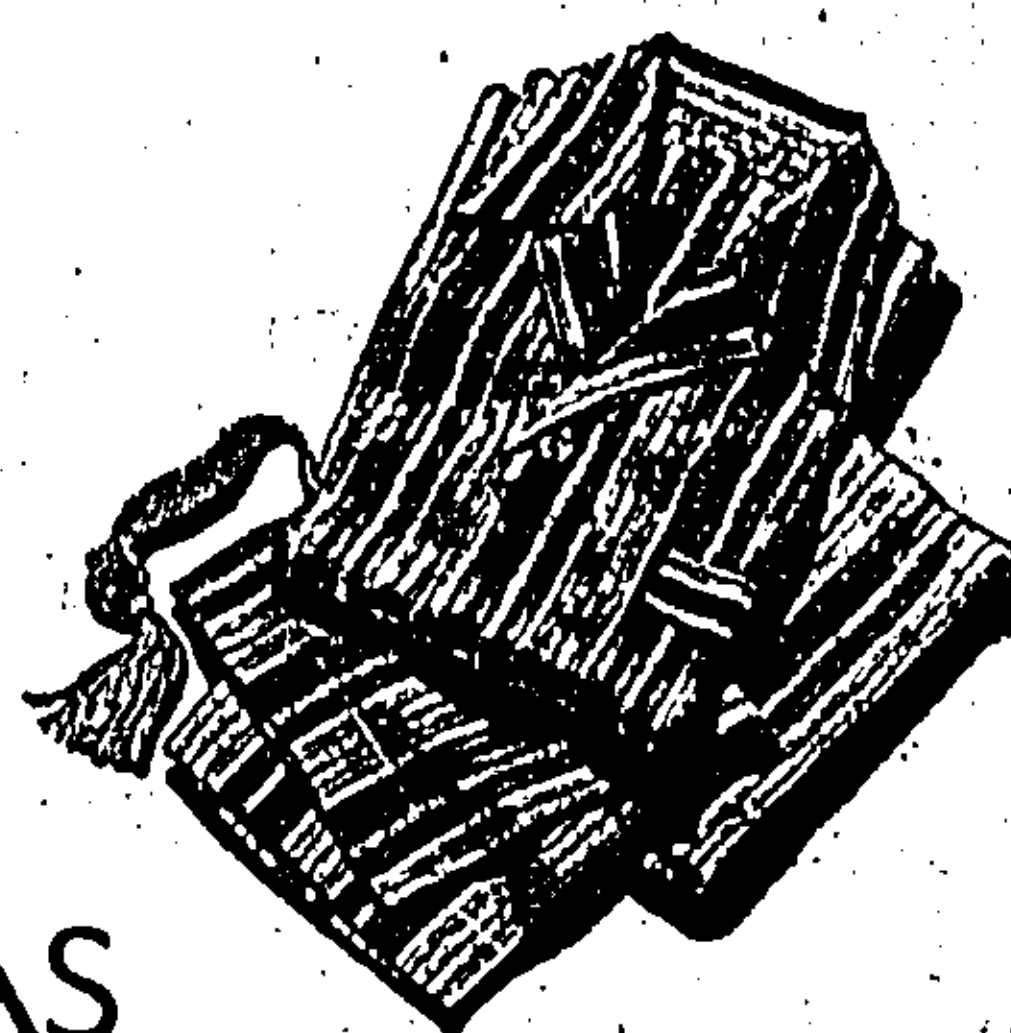
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In his censorship job this pale, slight, energetic admiral imparts his health by working as long and late as he can be of service to anyone. He abhors red tape. He proclaims that his is an ever open door, and through it journalists pass all day long with grievances and problems.

He is described in the Ministry staff list as an "author and reviewer." He wrote a little in Australia, and has reviewed books for Service papers. But literary work has been very much a sideline.

stories that Great Britain is starving France.

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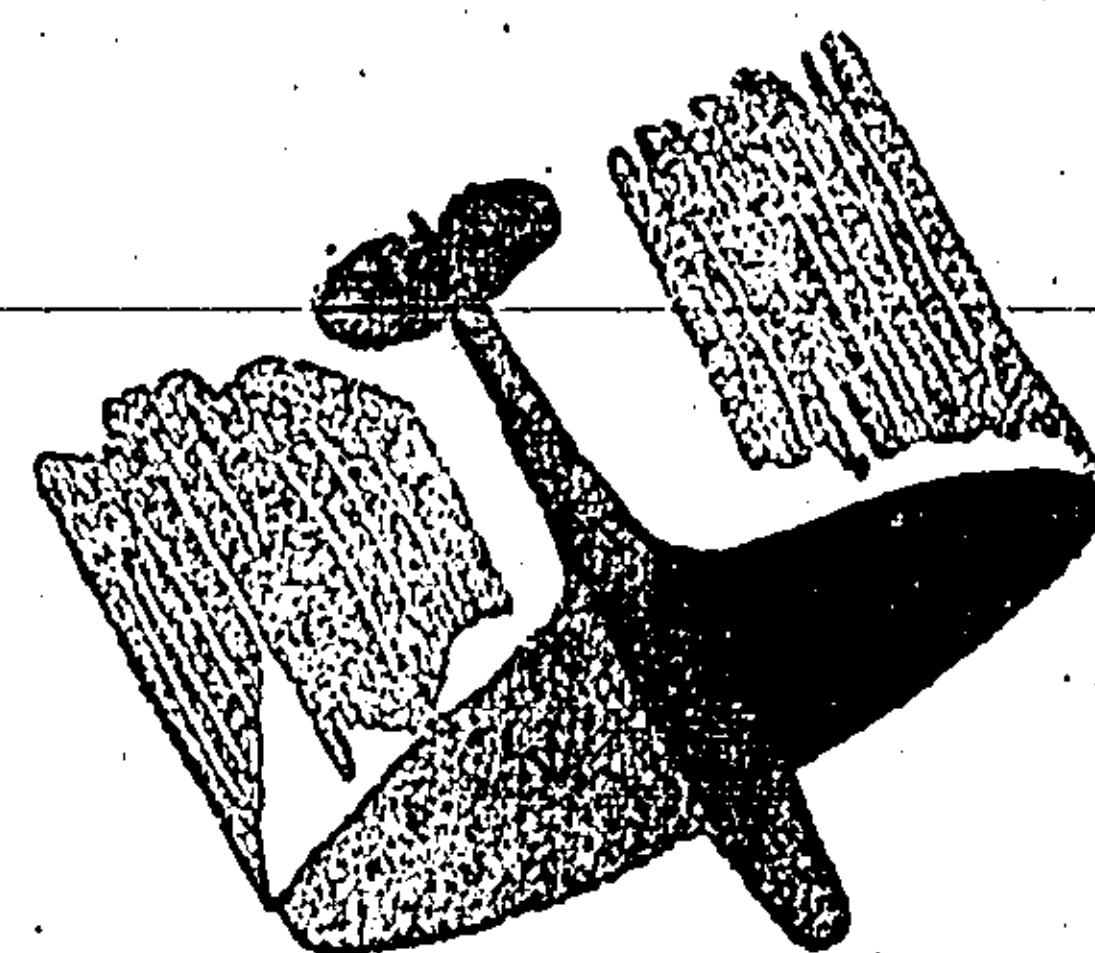
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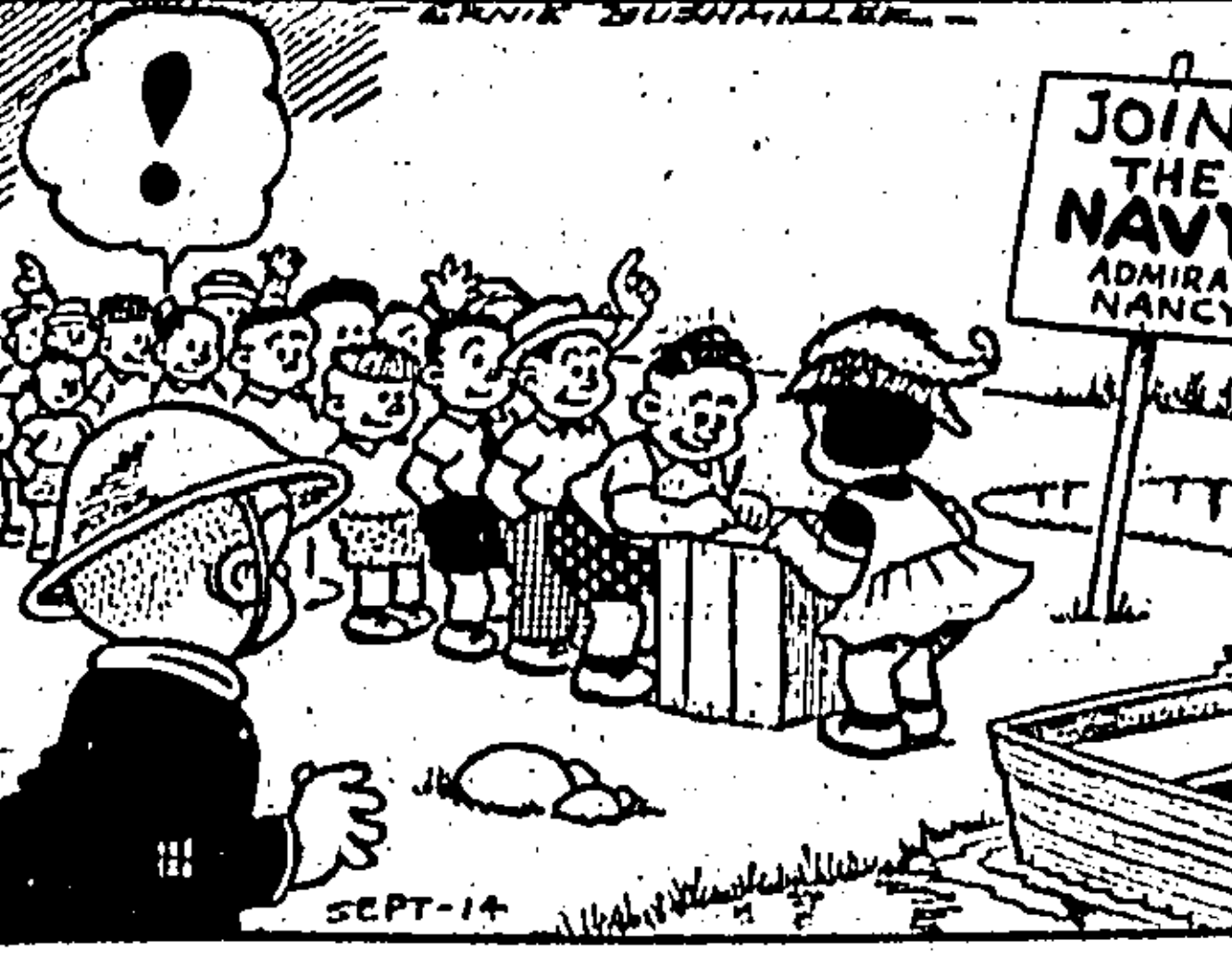
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

POPPY DAY APPEAL

Future Needs Of Servicemen

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces that street sales of poppies this year, in connection with the Colony's contribution to the Poppy Day Fund, will be held on November 9, instead of November 11. This will afford the public a more convenient opportunity of contributing, since Armistice Day is a holiday.

The following letter has been received from Capt. W. G. Willcox, the Organising Secretary of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal:

"I hope very sincerely that I may count once again on the sympathetic support of your Branch to this greatest of all efforts on behalf of those who have suffered, physically or economically, in their Country's Service."

"We are looking to the future with great anxiety, and it is true that it has been a real problem for my Council to make the income of our one-day appeal, generous as it has been, serve to finance the Legion's many sided work, day in and day out, for the whole of the year. But this most difficult problem has in most years been overcome by means of careful planning of our schemes of assistance, careful-but sympathetic investigation of all claims and above all by rigid economies in administration."

"The new War, however, has necessarily changed our financial outlook. We have still to help the men of the Great War and their families. This is an obligation we must always honour. But in addition, we have undertaken to make all our schemes of assistance available to the men serving in this War when they too become Ex-Servicemen, and the time is rapidly approaching when the claims from this new category of Ex-Servicemen will assume serious proportions."

Potential Sufferers

"We have to keep in mind the fact that every man who serves in the present emergency is a potential Ex-Serviceman who may eventually need the help of the Legion. Nor must we forget when we are considering our future financial position, the decrease in the purchasing power of the pound sterling."

"Thus it is clear that we must look forward in the near future to what may prove to be a doubled financial need, and our Poppy Day Appeal therefore becomes of greater importance than ever before."

"We are only too well aware how generously our friends Overseas have supported the work of the British Legion on Poppy Day. We know too of the many additional calls which have been made on them in recent months by other well-known appeals which are helping men who are actually serving. We feel certain, however, that the members of the Hongkong and China Branch, and indeed all our friends in Hongkong and the surrounding districts, will appreciate the Nation's obligations to those men when the time comes that they too have lost the security of Service pay and allowances, and as Ex-Servicemen have only the British Legion to which they can look for help in their time of need."

"We are most anxious to be prepared for the greater need, and hope, very earnestly, that our 1940 Poppy Day Appeal may be supported with an even greater measure of sympathy and generosity than in the past."

No Cenotaph Ceremony

In the absence of any formal ceremony at the Cenotaph this year, wreaths may be laid privately, and the public is advised that flags and poppies will be on sale through the British Legion if it is desired to lay poppy wreaths.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 28:

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

LONDON TO OBSERVE DAY
A cable has been received in Singapore by the Ex-Servicemen's Association to say that Poppy Day, despite everything, is to be held as usual in London.

COLONY BLACK-OUT

First Night Of Exercises

Hongkong's longest and most extensive black-out, for which 2,500 air raid wardens have been mobilised, began last night and will continue until sunrise to-morrow, when normal lighting and sea traffic will be resumed.

Unlike previous black-outs, last night's practice was decentralised in the sense that the wardens in charge of the various districts were left to their discretion to deal with whatever might happen, as if in an actual raid, and without direction from Headquarters, whose only job was to plot the affected areas on a large map as soon as information to this effect was received.

To-night's exercise will be on a bigger scale with Headquarters maintaining communication with both the mainland and island.

The exercise automatically began at sunset, as all lights including those of vehicles, were to have been obscured, and shipping traffic, with the exception of one Star ferry, was to have come to a standstill. Many houses, particularly in Yau-mat, Wan-chai, the Western district and Happy Valley—notably in the vicinity of the A.R.P. Headquarters—failed to observe the lighting regulation at first but as the evening progressed these lights were either extinguished or obscured one by one and by 7.30 p.m. there was little cause for complaint in this respect.

Before 7 o'clock, searchlights were sweeping the star-lit sky in preparation for the raiders and they were given some practice by an aeroplane which appeared long before the alarm was sounded. The warning signal was not given until 9.15 o'clock, when traffic on the road, except those on essential services, immediately pulled to one side and stopped, as did the solitary ferry which had been the only vessel running since 6 p.m.

Military Manoeuvres

Meanwhile, military manoeuvres were being held independently and blank gun ammunition was fired in the vicinity of Kowloon.

Along the water-front, machine gun posts were manned by detachments of Indian troops.

Soon after the alarm, the searchlights succeeded in spotting the raider which, tried as it would, failed to escape from the beams until it went far out into the sea. The all clear was given at 9.45 p.m., when traffic resumed but only for half an hour for by that time another alarm was sounded, though this lasted only 10 minutes. At 11.10 p.m. there was another 10-minute alarm. This was the last for the night.

The black-out was probably the most effectively held so far, while the number of pedestrians was smaller than on previous occasions. Incidentally, work on the aid raid tunnels was not stopped.

After the exercise, Wing-Comdr. A. H. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions, said it was decidedly better than last time. However, residents were rather slow in getting the full black-out and some of them did not realise that it started from sunset, but as the night progressed it became better and better.

Observations from the air, he added

showed that there were fewer torches and cigarette lights, compared with previous occasions. "I am fully satisfied," Wing-Comdr. Steele-Perkins concluded, "and I think a little more propaganda amongst the population will soon make black-outs in the Colony 100 per cent. effective."

Wardens Mobilised

Mainly in connection with the black-out, all Air Raid Wardens were mobilised by proclamation yesterday.

After the exercise, according to Mr. B. H. Puckle, Deputy Director of Air Raid Precautions, they will not be demobilised but will be granted leave without pay to return to their civilian occupations. They will be liable for service whenever called upon, and a mobilised footing is to be maintained possibly for the duration of the war, Mr. Puckle added.

Blackout Accident

Two young women, said to be inmates of the North Point refugee camp, were knocked down by a car during the black-out.

The driver, Lau Lo-hok, told the Police he was driving in King's Road when the women, Hau Mei-lai and Tsang Pui-ching, suddenly ran in front of the road. He was injured in the back and Tsang received slight abrasions on the forehead and legs. They were sent to Queen Mary Hospital.

NETHERLAND LEGION WAIT S REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-taps, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me.

A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

Health Runs

They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian lope, and come back glowing. The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain. They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist.

He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts

The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh. Incredible though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch percentage who were born in this country. Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double-Dutch to us," they say.

One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in signs. Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general.

At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.

Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to adjust Dutch economic life to Nazi war needs.

Underlings which can contribute to these needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army.

Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party. Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known beforehand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.



ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hitler's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.



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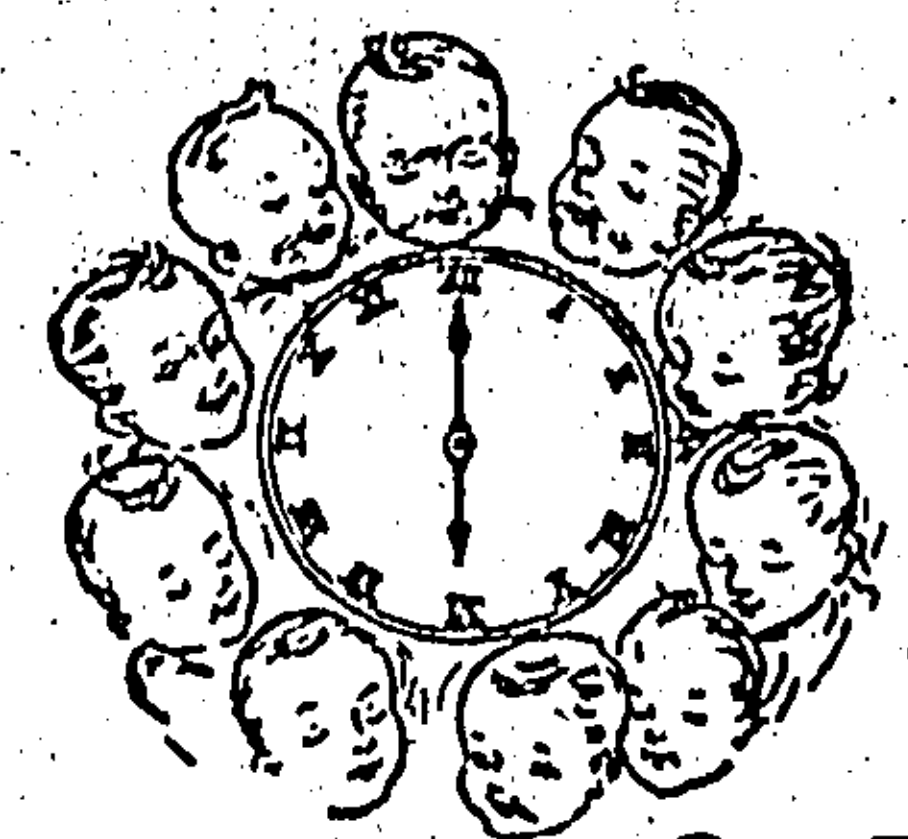
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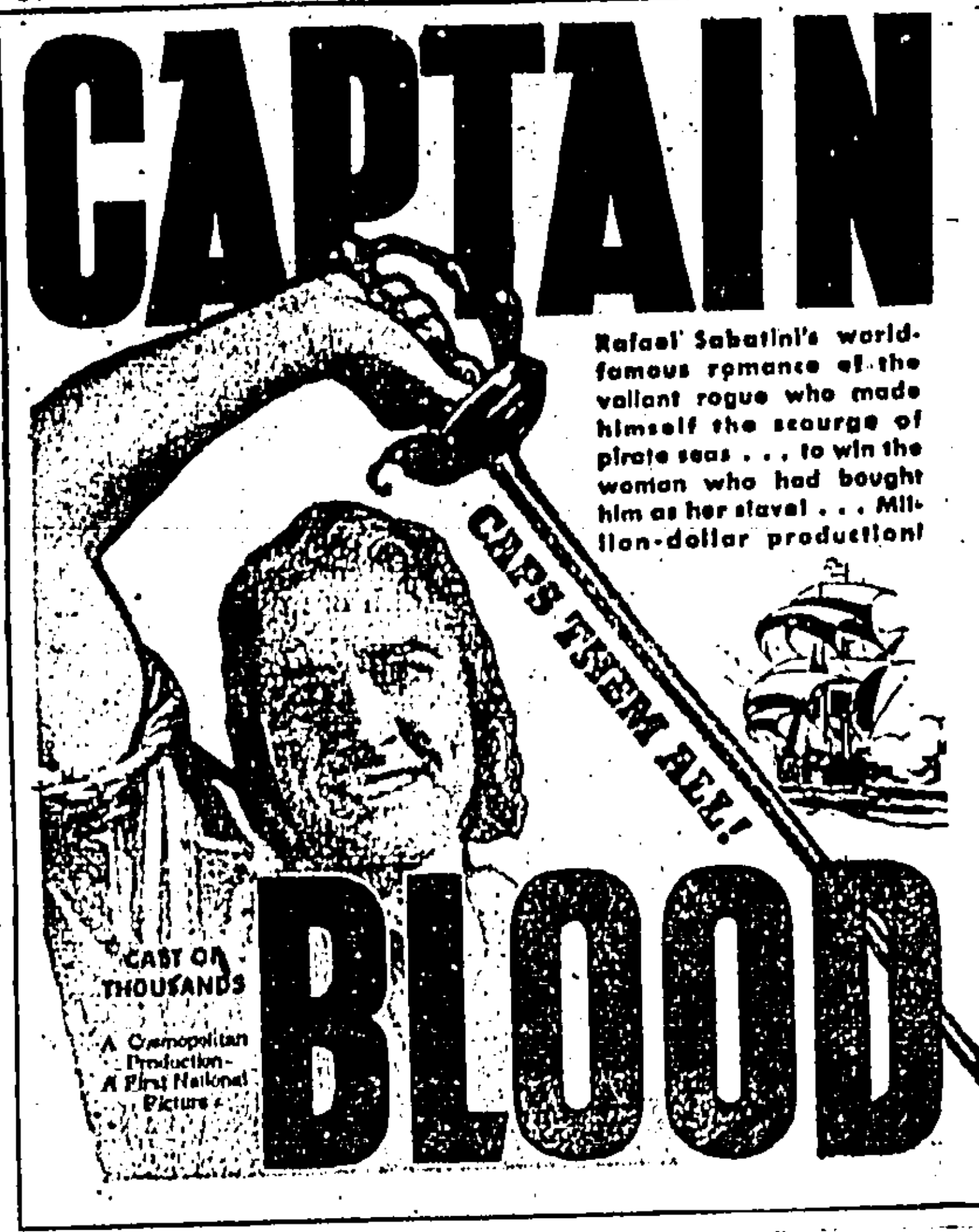
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Britain Plans To Attack From Sea

→ FROM PAGE ONE

that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands. Five ships at Lisbon have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former Anchor liner, Tusculum, of 10,991 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Ambassadors Remain
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Grazzi, continues at his post in Athens while M. Politi, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to the official German news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats. Electricity in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts.

The Minister and staff are leaving for home either to-day or to-morrow.

Hitlers Terms
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Hitler's terms to Laval included placing the French Fleet at the disposal of the Axis, according to information received by Reuters from Stockholm and Zurich. The similarity of news coming from such different sources seems to confirm its authenticity.

The Stockholm message states that in the course of the recent conversation between Laval and Hitler, the latter submitted the following terms to the French Government:

- (1) Cession of Alsace Lorraine to Germany.
- (2) Air and naval bases in unoccupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities.
- (3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis.
- (4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan.
- (5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain.
- (6) Italian share in the booty to be Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the Department Alpes-Maritimes.
- (7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the regime will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zurich Message
The Zurich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following terms to France:

- (1) Morocco to go to Spain;
- (2) Indo-China to go to Japan;
- (3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;
- (4) Germany to have Alsace Lorraine and a free zone, which condition have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;
- (5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis for the duration of hostilities and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;
- (6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué on the Hitler-Politi talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin circles because its phrasing was vague.

The German press has been ordered not to print it or comment on it.

U.S. FAR EAST EVACUEES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

that help is so small, but it is understood that perhaps a few persons will be given aid after they affix their signatures to promissory notes to assure repayment.

One informed source said that in view of the absence of funds, it was fortunate that most Americans in the Far East had some connection with an organization in the United States, or friends or relatives there. It is understood that some sort of announcement may be made shortly clarifying the extent of official help.

He Was Hero At Sea

Aboard a ship Mr. Alfred Louis Howforth, a Humber pilot, was bombed and machine-gunned.

Ashore he allowed a light to shine from his home and was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

At Hull Quarter Sessions the sentence was wiped out and he was fined £5 instead.

The Recorder said that the case was presented to the police court by that of a man who appeared to be determined to defy the law, hence the sentence was greatly in excess of what was usual.

A recent breakdown and the effect of alcohol, which he had foolishly taken contrary to medical advice, were said to have been the cause of the trouble.

America Told British Navy Will Aid Greece

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—British naval assistance to Greece had already begun, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day.

He added: "I can assure our friends in Greece and America that, so far as is possible, every help which the Royal Navy can give Greece will be gladly rendered."

Describing the "unprovoked, ruthless assault on the Greek nation" by Mussolini as a repetition of the stab in the back to Britain last June, Mr. Alexander said that the Navy had done magnificent work in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in recent months. He added: "Large numbers of enemy submarines have been sunk and destroyers and cruisers have also been sunk; but the greatest defeat has been the long rest periods of the Italian fleet in its harbours."

Declaring that the British Navy stood between the Dictators and the free people of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Alexander expressed appreciation of the release of 50 United States destroyers to Britain and welcomed the move to lease naval bases to the United States.

Final Decision
Continuing he said: "Because I feel that so long as we can continue to resist successfully (as we are doing) with the courage and fortitude of our people and the gallantry of our pilots in air attacks on these islands) sea power will eventually encompass the enemy's destruction. I hope that the Royal Navy may look for even greater co-operation in this decisive sphere of the fight for victory and freedom."

Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Eastern Group Conference on war supplies is to be the scene of at least informal discussions on broad questions of trade and industry outside the scope of the conference proper.

Several delegations are anxious to take advantage of the presence of so many Empire representatives for this purpose, and it is believed that discussions between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and certain delegations will start shortly.

Nazi Army In Balkans

70 Divisions
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Germany has no fewer than 70 divisions of troops in southeastern Europe.

A military expert in London said that the employment of this force must depend on its using suitable country and the extent of the petrol supplies available.

Only a small number of German troops are at present in Rumania and this suggests that extensive military action towards Turkey may not be imminent, but there is the possibility of reinforcement of those troops by the Danube through Hungary and Yugoslavia.

MAHARAJAH AND LONDONERS

Sends Funds
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Lord Mayor of London's Fund for air raid victims now totals £1,300,000.

One of the latest gifts comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, who writes: "I have been watching with concern the distress caused to London's inhabitants by the indiscriminate and brutal Nazi raids, and I request that my humble contribution of £1,500 should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund with my deep sympathy for the citizens of London."

His message concludes with an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory against the Nazi and Fascist aggressors.

Italians Quiet In Africa

British Reinforcements
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There has yet been no sign of an Italian move in North Africa. British Headquarters in Cairo says that there is nothing to report in Egypt, Kenya and Palestine.

In the Sudan last Saturday and Sunday our ground troops, aided by aircraft, drove back an enemy surprise party on the left bank of the Blue Nile and caused some casualties.

The advance guard of South African troops which arrived in East Africa a few months ago have been strongly reinforced by another contingent.

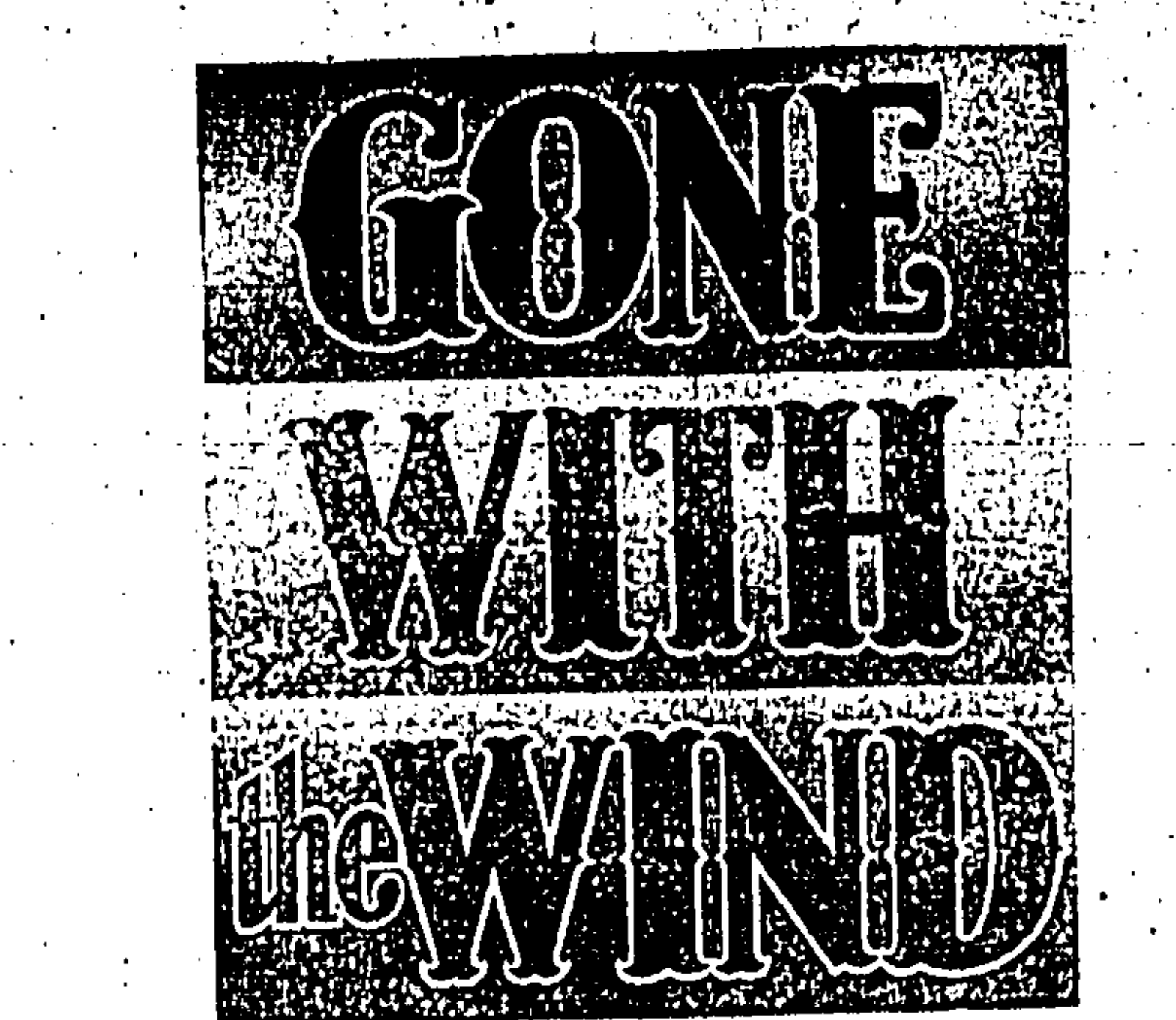
TUBERCULOSIS TALK
A meeting of the Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held at 8.15 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, at the Queen Mary Hospital, with the Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, President, in the chair.

Dr. Ling Ke-dieh will speak on "Some aspects of the treatment of Tuberculosis," and all registered medical practitioners will be welcome. It is announced that dress is optional.

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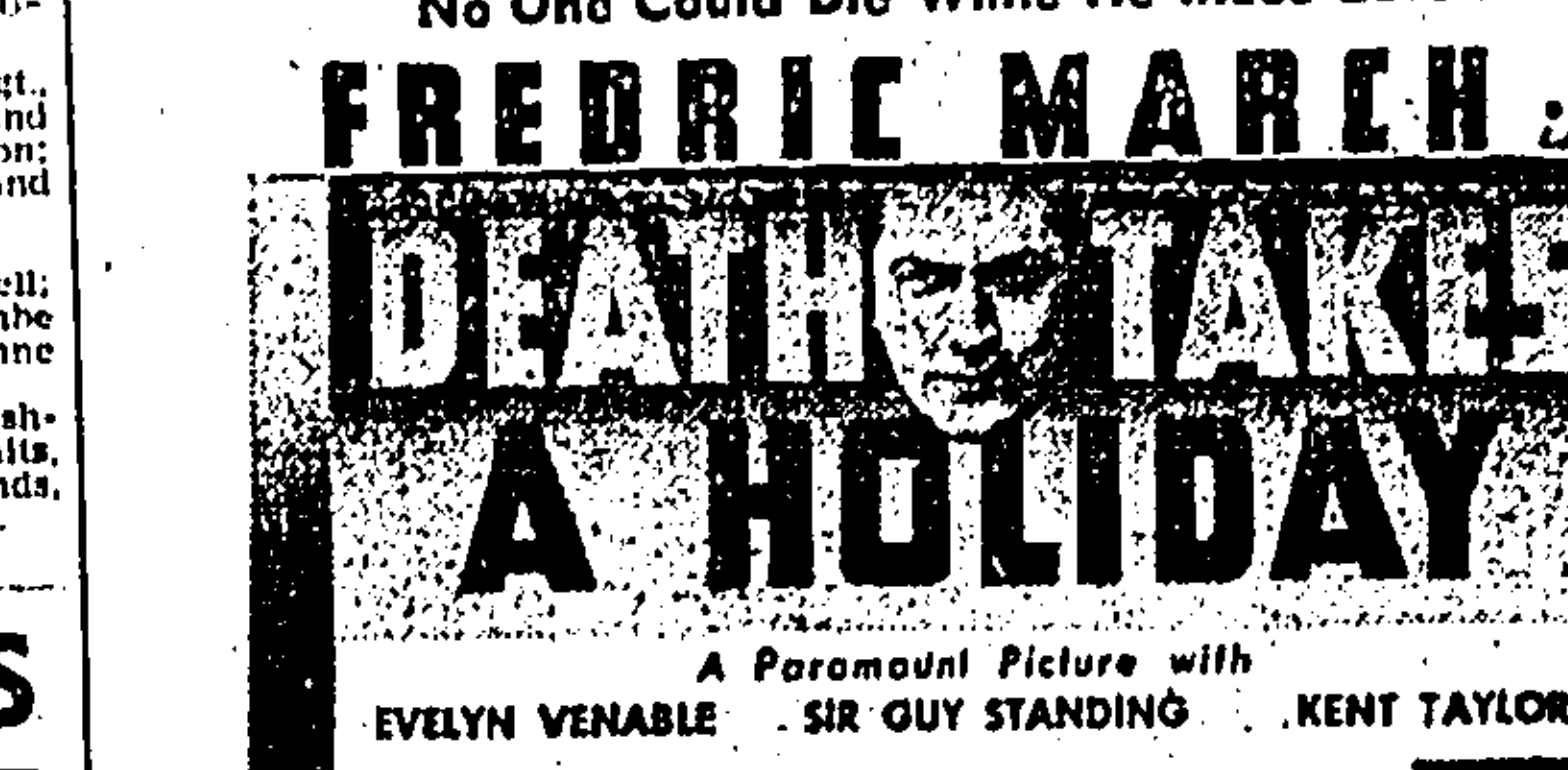
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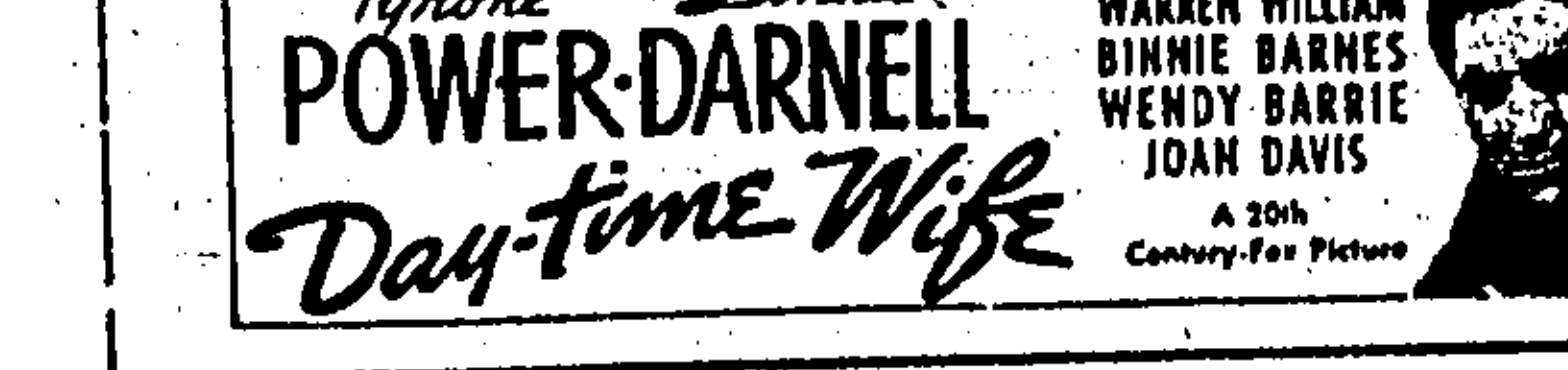


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BRITAIN PLANS TO ATTACK FROM SEA AND AIR TO DEFEND GREECE

ITALIANS FAIL TO MAKE PROGRESS IN CAMPAIGN

Special to the "Telegraph"
BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREECE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE FORM OF A DIRECT ATTACK BY SEA ON ITALIAN BASES, ACCORDING TO LONDON DECLARATIONS MADE YESTERDAY AND QUOTED BY "DOMEI."
AIR DEFENCES AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN GREECE WILL ALSO BE SET UP, WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.
The British War Cabinet went into a lengthy session yesterday afternoon and considered reports by the chiefs of staff. Another meeting was held last night.
It was officially reported that before the evening the first units of rapidly moving British forces had already taken up their stations at points in the Ionian Sea.
According to other reports Britain plans to establish an air base at Corfu from where British planes will be able to help guard Greek cities from air attack, and simultaneously carry out counter-attacks within striking distance against important Italian bases across the Ionian Sea.

REVOLT SPREADS IN ALBANIA

State of War Declared
Special to the "Telegraph"
BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (UP).—Reports received in Belgrade from the town of Ohrid on the frontier between Yugoslavia and Albania state that the rebellion in Albania is rapidly spreading. It is apparently carefully organised and is developing according to schedule.
Reports declare that time bombs exploded yesterday in the Prefecture buildings in both Valena and Sainte Quaranti, killing and injuring several people.
Authoritative reports also state that demonstrators in Athens wrecked the offices of the Alitalia, the Italian Flying Company, as well as the buildings of the Lloyd Triestino and the Trieste Insurance Company.

Cholera On Ship In Harbour

Adriatic Gales
Another Belgrade message says that heavy gales are reported in the south Adriatic which have interrupted coastal shipping. They may possibly interfere with the transport of Italian troops to Albania.
Heavy snowfalls are reported in Slovenia.
According to a Rome cable the Italian man-in-the-street learned for the first time at 1 p.m. to-day that he was at war with Greece when an extra edition of the noon newspapers appeared with to-day's war communiqué—31 hours after the attack was launched.
Although tension has been mounting ever since the assassination of the Albanian patriot Daut Hoggia, over 40,000,000 Italians were surprised to-day to find that hostilities had actually started.
Italians in the streets crowded around the news vendors in Rome, despite pouring rain, to seize the latest editions.

Warships At Gibraltar

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MADRID, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Mencheta news agency has reported that four British warships entered Gibraltar Harbour from the Mediterranean last night.

Greeks Hold Positions
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Reports reaching London this evening showed that the Greeks are still holding their positions against the Italians in the mountain passes along the frontier.
Greece's famous "killed troops" are now in action. They are recruited from the mountain districts and are now face to face with Italy's "Alpine" divisions.
The Italians claim to have advanced into Greece in the direction of the Greek soldiers are now using the slogan they devised during the Balkan wars, "We Drive Them Into the Sea."
No Big Push
Up to this evening, there are no signs that the big push, which the Italians had announced for dawn, had met with any greater success than on the day before.
The Italian High Command in Rome claimed that Italian troops had penetrated at various points and that the advance is continuing.
A suggestion that things are not going as well as expected is contained in a dispatch from Athens.

No Soviet Guarantee To Turkey

Report Repudiated
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Soviet and Turkish spokesmen to-day strongly discredited reports that Russia had guaranteed Turkey with military aid in the event of a German thrust at Turkey.
Authoritative British circles also indicated that the report was counter to all reliable information.
It is recalled that Russo-Turkish negotiations for a military alliance a year ago failed largely because Moscow insisted that the alliance should never operate against Germany.
Well-informed diplomatic circles believe that now, as then, the Soviet policy is bent on avoiding any commitments which would involve the risk of a war with Germany.

U.S. Far East Evacuees: No Financial Help

Special to the "Telegraph"
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The State Department to-day said that Americans in the Far East who lack funds for evacuation will receive the same treatment as those who were assisted to leave Europe; namely, that the State Department would help locate relatives or friends or employers who can contribute to the removal cost.
Officials said the State Department never had funds sufficient to pay for the removal of any substantial number of citizens from any region, and at present



METAXAS' CALL TO ARMS

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—"With all confidence in our great and heroic Ally we are going to base our common, certain victory on the eternal principles of morality, justice and liberty established 3,000 years ago on the sacred soil we are now defending," says General Metaxas, Premier of Greece, in reply to the message Mr. Winston Churchill sent him on Monday.
General Metaxas added: "With the same serenity and resolution which led us to oppose aggression by a perfidious adversary we are going to march on to a final triumph."

NAZIS HAVE BAD DAY IN AIR

Special to the "Telegraph"
LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—It was officially stated at 9 o'clock to-night that 22 German planes had been shot down during the day, and that seven British planes were missing, though four of the pilots were safe.
The communiqué added: "Late this afternoon, enemy aircraft, flying at considerable altitudes made a second attack on the Portsmouth area, dropped a number of bombs and damaging several houses and shops. Some casualties were caused including a small number killed."
BERLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The German High Command stated this evening that during to-day's attack on Lowestoft, a British trawler was hit and began to list. During the night bombing raids were intensified on London and numerous fires caused.
Factories at Birmingham and Coventry, and the Liverpool harbour as well as several air bases were attacked, claim the Nazis.

Turkey Keeps Eye On Bulgars For Treachery

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Inquiries confirm that Turkish policy in the Italo-Greek conflict will be non-belligerence though not disinterestedness in the outcome of the conflict.
Turkish sympathy is solidly behind Greece and should Bulgaria make a hostile move, it is firmly believed that Turkey would also move.
Generally, policy will be influenced by the attitude of Russia and Yugoslavia and the extent of British assistance to Greece.
M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, this morning received Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, who introduced Melon General Arthur Smith, Chief of Staff to the G.O.C. in the Middle East.
Sir Hugh had a second conversation with M. Sarajoglu in the afternoon.
Neutralising Bulgars
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The efforts of Greece to mobilise Balkan support has been successful up to a point.
Responsible quarters here learn that the position adopted by Turkey

British Aircraft In Raid On Dodecanese

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships of the Mediterranean Fleet have carried out an attack on Maltezzana, capital of the island of St. Ampalia in the Dodecanese, the nearest air base to Athens, says an Admiralty communiqué.
A hangar was hit and set on fire, and an airplane slipway was damaged by a direct hit.
A considerable number of bombs were dropped on barracks and in the

German Warships And Docks Pulverised

In R. A. F. Attacks
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel were heavily attacked by aircraft of the British Bomber Command last night.
Extensive damage was caused by high explosive bombs and fires were started by incendiaries.
Great fires visible for 40 miles were left burning in Blom and Voss yards at Hamburg and also at Kiel, where repeated hits were scored in and around the Deutsche Werke yards.
The heavily defended naval base at Wilhelmshaven, says the Air Ministry news service, was attacked by relays of heavy bombers for nearly an hour and columns of high explosive bombs were seen to burst on the dock and on barracks.
Bombs On Storage
Fires started by the first attacks were still burning strongly when later relays of bombers arrived on the scene.
The naval port at Emden was also attacked and bombs were seen to explode in the petrol storage area.
A mineral oil refinery at Hamburg was also the object of a second striking force which attacked Hamburg in the early evening before the raid on shipyards developed. Fires were started here and also at Cologne, where oil supplies were again the target.

Radio Restrictions
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Because of new war circumstances, all German broadcasting stations except Breslau will in future close down at 8.15 p.m., says a curious announcement from the Berlin radio to-day.
The announcer advised listeners to listen to Breslau after 8.15 p.m. and said that will be the only station operating.
No explanation was given as to what the new war circumstances were.

French Coast Bombed

FOLKESTONE, Oct. 29 (UP).—At 8.20 p.m. to-day British Hurricanes, escorting bombing planes, flew across the English Channel after which heavy explosions were audible from the French coast.
Reports from London at 4 p.m. stated it was estimated that 180 German raiders, mostly of them bomb-carrying fighting planes, attempted to reach London during to-day's first three alarms.
However, they were intercepted by British fighting planes and only a small proportion of the raiders penetrated the capital.

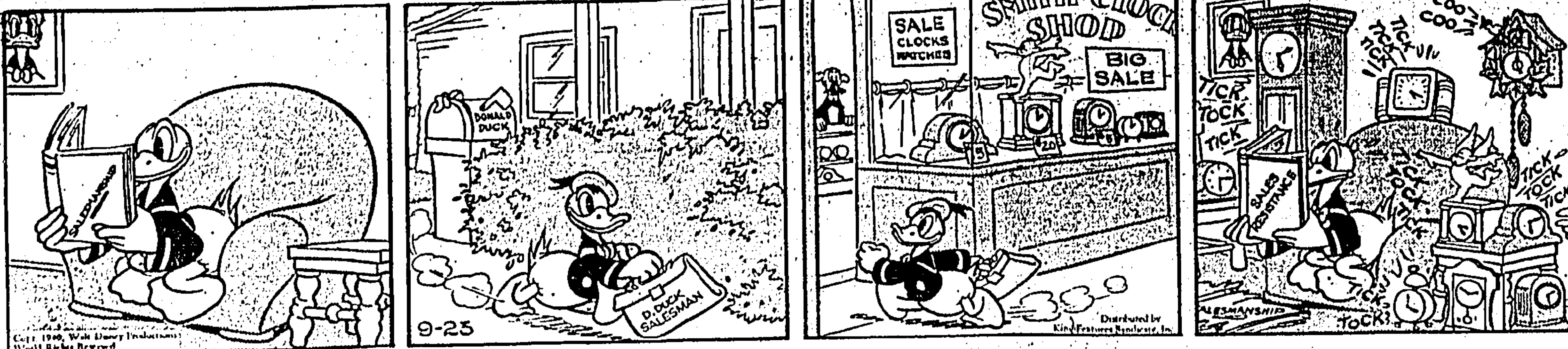
Stock Exchange

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was generally quiet but there was some renewed interest in industries in which breweries and tobaccos were prominent.
Among oils, Trinidad issues were supported. Glitged stocks were a fraction lower while Kaffirs were heavy.

See Back Page For Further Late News

LATEST

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our Airplanes Are Best

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equalling Germany's output.

Such achievement, after a poor start, was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of the aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were the great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation, and a powerful if belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up for lack in quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded. For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed airscrew, designed for the single-engine fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew, and the Hurricane's performance, too, was correspondingly improved.

The Spitfire, with its armament of eight machine-guns which together can fire 9,000 rounds a minute, became capa-

ble of over 400 m.p.h. and to add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant, with power-operated gun turret amidships.

Among Britain's bombers the Wellington is one of the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engine midwing monoplane has a range of 3,200 miles, which means that it could fly non-stop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in reserve.

The Wellington's geodetic construction so distributes stresses that the aircraft can withstand a very heavy battering and still remain air-worthy. The aircraft also carries a very heavy defensive armament, which includes power-operated gun turrets in the nose and tail, each equipped with a battery of machine-guns.

Next on the bomber list come the Hampden and the Whitley, both twin-engine midwing monoplanes. The range of each is about 2,000 miles, which would enable them to fly non-stop with full load from, say, Sydney to Perth or from Montreal to Vancouver. The Hampden has a top speed equal to that of the Wellington. The Whitley's maximum is about 20 m.p.h. less.

Both carry big bomb loads and a heavy defensive armament. Like the Wellington, the Whitley is equipped with power-operated gun turrets in nose and tail. These turrets have been used by the R.A.F. for some time, but it is interesting to note that only recently have the Germans discovered the principles on which they work.

Bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. have also perfected a technique of formation flying. This formation flying is one of the main reasons for the low casualties among British bombers.

Best-known of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a top speed of 295 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engine machine from the same designers.

SOLVING WOMEN'S WARTIME PROBLEMS

By DAPHNE CLARE
the well-known woman
journalist

Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important. With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort.

Slight changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three of four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop and steaks for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butchers' term "offal"—all unrationed, included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a pig), calf's and sheep's head and feet. From the poultryer she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these birds, rabbit, rabbit's livers, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 6d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" or as "shepherd's pie" in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie" in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie" in the oven.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr area have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations. In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

Daring low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action have also been common.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, as kippers and blenders, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind of cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into a stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. Quite an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of cakes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day the ration is enough. So it is where there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Office girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the tearooms. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

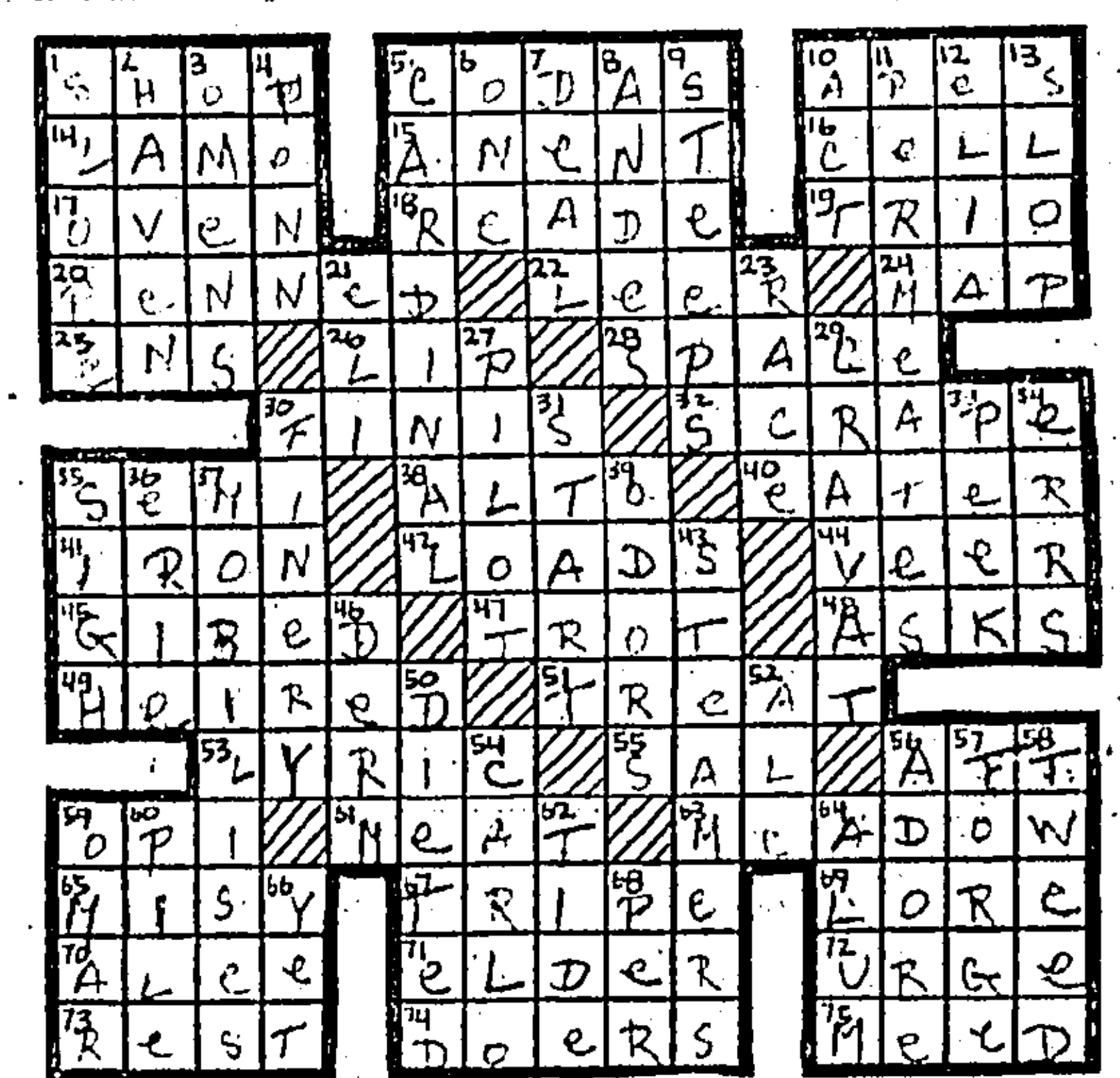
The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm. As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head bandeau fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

The "bandeau", made of fishnet, a light woollen scarf or a length of any other material twisted round the head to suit individual taste, is the commonest and one of the smartest war economies in hats. But all women keep a gay frock or two in the wardrobe and a frivolous bit of a hat to put on when the men folk in the forces come home on leave. Silk stockings are now more often kept for dressy occasions only and there is a fashion for bare legs, sometimes made up to look sunburnt with a pencil line down the back of the leg to imitate the seam of the absent stockings.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

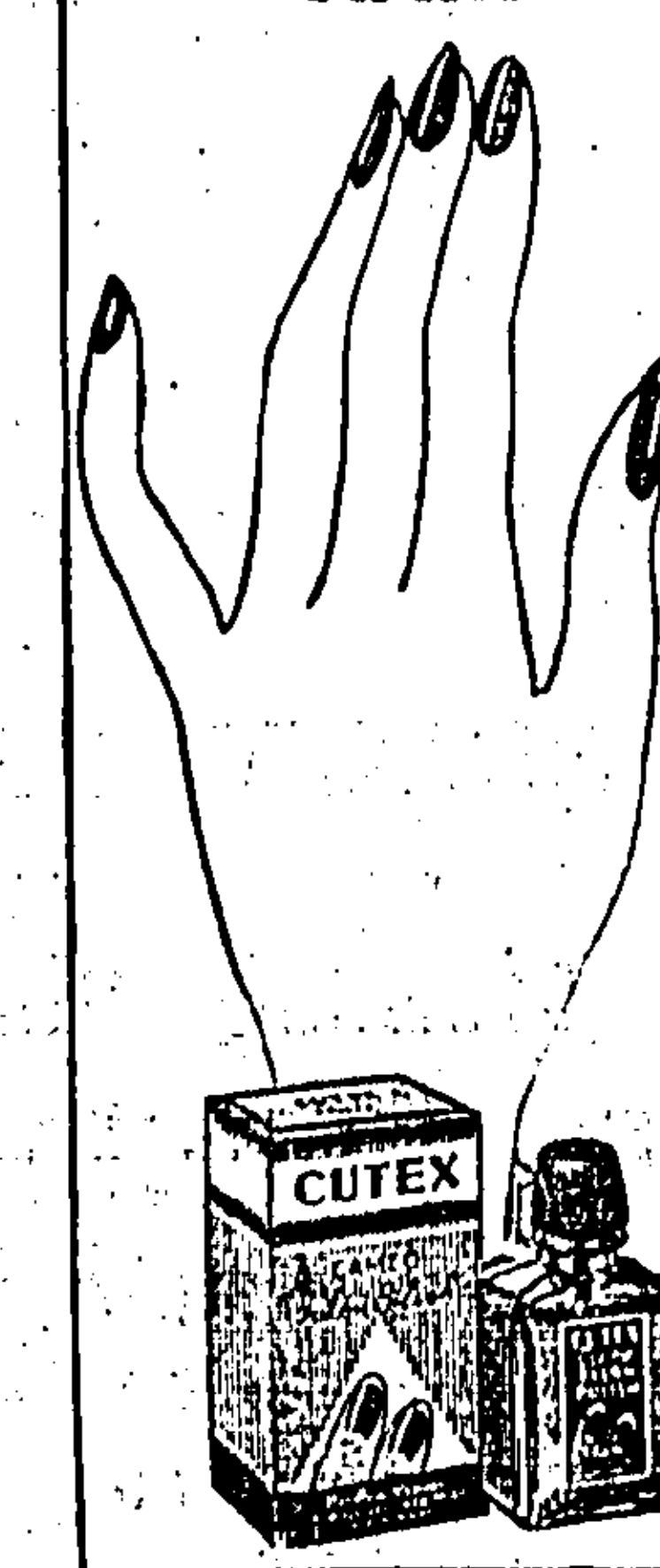
- ACROSS
- 1—Retail store
 - 2—Don't make (pl.)
 - 3—Imitates slavishly
 - 4—To regard
 - 5—Prison room
 - 6—Enclosed chamber for baking
 - 7—Author of "The Clotel" and "The Heart"
 - 8—Group of three
 - 9—Wrote
 - 10—Amorous look
 - 11—Chart
 - 12—Abstract conception of being
 - 13—Part of mouth
 - 14—Three-dimensional phenomenon
 - 15—Hum
 - 16—Scratch
 - 17—Prefer
 - 18—Contrite
 - 19—Face of food
 - 20—Furious metal
 - 21—Lays burden upon
 - 22—Turn to another course
 - 23—Spoke to sarcastically
 - 24—Face of bore
 - 25—Demand
 - 26—Pray with haste
 - 27—Terminals
 - 28—Performers
 - 29—Well-deserved reward
- DOWN
- 1—Incline
 - 2—Shelter
 - 3—Signs of things to be
 - 4—Quaker pioneer
 - 5—High-ranking
 - 6—Single
 - 7—Transvection
 - 8—South American mountain range
 - 9—Boala
 - 10—Part of play
 - 11—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
 - 12—Spill liquid on
 - 13—Yale University
 - 14—Competitive action
 - 15—First
 - 16—Pine dress
 - 17—Dramatist
 - 18—Local ally
 - 19—Ship
 - 20—Lakes ready for service, as army
 - 21—Heard
 - 22—Bump
 - 23—True skin
 - 24—Live food
 - 25—Inklike
 - 26—Charles (Danish)
 - 27—Worship
 - 28—Blacksmith's hearth
 - 29—Type of cloth
 - 30—Five and six (1121)
 - 31—Large bundle
 - 32—Five and six (1121)
 - 33—Sea level
 - 34—Inclination compound
 - 35—Ull
 - 36—Por



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WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

Heavy aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command are blasting a big hole in Germany's industrial heart—the Ruhr.

Since the Nazis over-ran the Low Countries and boasted "now the Ruhr is safe", formations of the R.A.F.'s most powerful bombers have given the Ruhr no rest.

The only "security" it enjoys is the knowledge that within the next twenty-four hours there will be another crash of British bombs, another race by the public to shelters, another hold-up in production.

Regular raids on the Ruhr by the Royal Air Force, following earlier sporadic attacks, began on the night of June 1—2.

"For the sixth night in succession", the Air Ministry communique announced on June 7, "our aircraft bombed

the Ruhr." After the sixth the Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

On only two nights in the first six weeks of their non-stop onslaughts did unfavourable weather hinder the bombers but it did not keep them back. That is worth remembering in view of the Nazis' pre-war sneer that Britain's was a "fair weather" Air Force!

Another thing to remember when one reads in Air Ministry bulletins of raids on the Ruhr is that the havoc wrought by these attacks extends over the whole Ruhr area—that is far beyond the Ruhr towns proper.

The raids almost invariably include the pounding of military objectives in the Rhine-

land to the west, and in Westphalia to the north and east; not to mention objectives farther afield in Hamburg and Bremen, and, nearer home, like those in Holland and Belgium.

Essen, home of Krupp's munitions hub of the Ruhr area, is being forced to spend many hours in its shelters. Though powerfully defended by ground defences, it has suffered seven severe bombings on separate occasions, not counting the several raids that sometimes take place during one night's attack.

Krupp itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy high explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs, have crashed on blast furnaces. Terrible explosions have followed.

At Dortmund there have been eleven raids, including five on its canal and two each on its aerodrome and petrol stocks.

In scores of other raids on Ger-

many's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Barmen, and to the east, Hamm and Soest. Hamm alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions in six weeks.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr area have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations. In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

Daring low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action have also been common.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong Telephone: 26615

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NEW MONSTROSITY

THE machinations of the Axis have produced another monstrosity—an utterly unjustified attack by Italy on small, peace-seeking Greece—and another heroic sequel which we all may hope will not end in a second Poland, a clarion call to the people to defend themselves against the legions of the barbarians.

We can be satisfied in this instance that it was not British promises that induced Greece to withstand the greedy demands of Mussolini; nor was it British violation of Greek neutrality that provoked the war. The Duce has learnt the art of fabrication—or at least he has taken his finishing lessons—from his partner Hitler, and one excuse was as good as another for him as he has only to convince his own people. The rest of the world looks on, hardened to shock by repeated and flagrant violations of sacred treaties, and realises that the talk of world domination so long regarded as Democratic propaganda, is in truth the main object of the Axis Powers.

If Greece can survive she will have played a noble part in rebuffing that object; if she sustains the conflict for a few weeks with British aid, she will have thrown yet another doubt on the invulnerability of the great Axis land machines in Central Europe; if she defends herself for months she will light the torch that the ancient Marathon runners used to carry from city to city—a flame that in this case will set afire the latent spirit of Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria.

The world also waits to see what Turkey will do. Handicapped as she is by doubts as to Russia's real intentions, Turkey may take no more than a passive role at first, but it is doubtful whether Stalin can afford to continue playing blind man's bluff with his partners by what may be politely called in his case "defensive aggression," now that the fate of his own country is seriously involved.

The Axis will certainly not attack Russia until it has disposed of, or made peace with Great Britain, and it would appear that Stalin has as much confidence in our ability to defend ourselves as we have, or he would not leave so much to chance. Happily we in England and the British Empire have a clear cut purpose in fighting the enemy which, in

ONE YEAR OF WAR:

by
STRATEGICUS.

The anniversary of the outbreak of the war finds Britain in a very different position from any which was expected.

But to reckon up the accounts it is necessary to realise that from the conditions under which the war broke out, it was likely that Germany would win all the earlier successes.

She attacked Poland at her own chosen moment, without warning; and this means that the years of her preparation were accomplished. She had for a long time promised her people guns in place of butter; and they had certainly secured the guns. She had assembled and trained a vast army, equipped with everything which could promise it victory; she had accumulated stocks of all the commodities she might require and which the British blockade might cut off; she had brought her war industries to the peak of production.

On the other hand, the allies were neither prepared for war nor in the least anxious to engage in it. France, as we now know, was short of aeroplanes and heavy tanks; Britain had no army of continental proportions and no Air Force of a size proportionate to her risks.

In neither country was there any sign of the mobilisation of industry for war purposes. It was, therefore, quite inevitable that the first year's balance sheet should show German successes and allied reverses. Everyone expected it; and any other result would have been incredible. The unarmed man may win in the end; he cannot win in the beginning.

We are not a "beleaguered fortress." Our communications are intact; we can enter and leave as we wish and need; we can cross the enemy's frontiers at will and strike blows at the heart of his strength. He, at all events, recognises this so thoroughly that he has been delivering an attack as resolute as it is skillfully planned.

He took six weeks after the French surrender to mount the Air offensive, and he has been engaged on it for weeks. The first phase of the massed attacks on Britain was severely checked, that, apart from sporadic day attacks he has transferred his attentions to the night.

His objectives are obvious. He must put out of action all the supports of the Royal Air Force—the aerodromes, the aircraft factories and all munition works and communications, in order to crush the Air Force itself. He has moved forward his aerodromes towards the Channel Coast; and he is varying the form of his attack daily.

The massed Air attacks in the south of England, where alone he can use his fighters, have been exchanged for widespread raids, in order to weaken our concentration. He has inevitably achieved some success. He has damaged some of our aerodromes; but we know from experience at Stavanger that it is almost impossible to damage an aerodrome so severely that it cannot be repaired rapidly. As for the rest neither his day raids nor his night expeditions have done any great damage.

The night raids, weak and merely occasional at present, the absence of specific war aims, can be broadly stated as a desire to smash the totalitarian Governments and to restore the security of other democratic nations. In that aim we ignore Russia's stand because she has allowed herself to be aligned with the aggressors.

So far as we know she is ready to step in and grab the weakened Central European States for herself when the combatants are exhausted. Therefore, until she declares herself—and proves her declaration by facts—we expect no help from Russia and she takes the risk of being the eventual victim of the Axis.

They were the more disposed to accept this conclusion since they were experimenting with these very tactics on the western front, and making no great headway with them. It must be remembered that Britain and France did not go to war until three days after the opening of the Polish campaign and the area at Elzach, an armoured division broke through across North Brabant, to join the force in the Rotterdam area; and, to put a term to the

though likely to become more formidable later on, appear to September 20.

But it is evident that if ever there was a chance of piercing the German defensive positions it was when the enemy had 70 divisions engaged on the Polish front.

the attack on the front between the Moselle and the Rhine never threatened to break through. The French suffered from the illusion that the Maginot line was "impregnable," in the sense that it could not be pierced without the sacrifice of a colossal number of men, and they transferred this "impregnability" to the West Wall.

It is impossible to think that the attack, though directed with great skill, was ever sufficiently successful to have penetrated the average depth of penetration never exceeded three miles. At the greatest, it was only 8 or 9 miles; and this was where the German territory pushed a salient into France. Some good tactical positions were secured, giving observation over the German lines that would have been valuable if any real advance were projected.

But when it was seen that Poland was not to be further organised resistance the French not only broke off the attack but withdrew the divisions from the advanced positions, leaving only light outposts.

When the Germans, in the middle of October, determined to recover lost ground their blow accordingly spent itself in the air; but at the end of the operations the French positions were almost entirely on their own soil once more.

It was no great matter in itself; but it was ominous, and in fact from that time the initiative even in raiding activity was abandoned almost entirely to the enemy. The allies settled down behind their defensive lines and the offensive spirit, without which no war is won, frittered un-noticed away.

About a month after the end of the Finnish campaign, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The first could make no defence and she destroyed in the German plan only as a larger and the gate of the Baltic. The lack of organised resistance in Norway was largely due to treachery and the adoption of several novel expedients. But the actual invasion was an operation of considerable skill and daring. Oslo seems to have fallen to an invasion from the air; and paratroopers were used in various parts of the country.

Norway's determination to resist the German expedition which attempted to prevent the consolidation of the German position. They landed north and south of Trondheim, with the intention of capturing the city as a base of operations against Oslo.

The first part of the plan should not have proved difficult; but the operation of the allied force, attempting to advance upon Trondheim from the north, suddenly found the Germans attacking their rear and flank from the fjord. The check proved decisive.

The southern arm advancing on the coast of the Norwegian Staff, the down the Gudbrandsdal encountered the Germans with artillery, armoured cars and aeroplanes. It was less than a brigade strong and was not armed for such operations. There were no tanks equipped for the disembarkation for an adequate air force. It was therefore a clash of two periods.

The German were skillfully directed; and when it was seen that they had left the Osterdal, climbed the ridge and cut the railway between Dombås and Trondheim, the allied force was withdrawn.

Operations continued at Narvik for some weeks until the port and area were captured; but by this time the offensive in the west had made such unexpected progress that it was felt to be wiser to evacuate Narvik also. The operations at Trondheim were doomed as soon as the naval attack was abandoned.

It was on May 10 that Germany opened her great offensive in the west against Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg; and as Schlieffen had foreseen the allies were at once drawn into the struggle in the Low Countries.

In his later plan he had provided for a step he regarded as inevitable as politically it was by preparing to strike between Namur and Sedan, break through, and, holding off the section east of the breach, envelop the forces in Belgium.

It is interesting to note how closely General von Brauchitsch followed this plan; but it seems more probable that it was not the original design. Opportunism is the essence of the German strategy. An extreme flexibility is the logical implication of the tactics of infiltration.

But the campaign in the west was not only notable for the more familiar dependence upon treachery and terrorism but also for the rapidity and novelty of its development. Holland was reduced in five days by means of a force landed from the air in the rear of its main water defence line. In a comparatively small area about Rotterdam, points were seized by paratroopers on the first day of the offensive and troops were landed from aeroplanes to consolidate the position.

Then, while a force was advancing towards the centre of the invasion area at Utrecht, an armoured division broke through across North Brabant, to join the force in the Rotterdam area; and, to put a term to the

the city was subjected to a pitiless bombardment from the air. The Dutch had neither the aeroplanes nor the tanks to strike back; and the Commander-in-chief surrendered.

Meanwhile, before the allies had time to use their strength in Belgium, the main defensive position had been irretrievably undermined through some fatal mischance which is even now not fully understood. The line of the Meuse-Albert Canal was turned through the crossing of the two bridges opposite Maastricht. But worse was to follow, since a day or two later Sedan had fallen and German armoured divisions were permitted to follow General Corap's of a colossal number of men, and troops across the Meuse bridge.

This success was immediately exploited. More powerful tanks than had yet been encountered, operating with low-flying aeroplanes, advanced west and south. In the former direction they turned east, and the extension of the Maginot line and threatened the allied positions in Belgium. The allied armies had to fall back.

For some days they attempted to stem the advance, but the fatal over-confidence which had led the French Staff to underrate the Polish fighting quality and consequently the formidableness of the German tactics, and their dependence on the defensive, now betrayed them.

They had thought out no means of contracting the heavy tank and the dive-bomber; and they never evolved one. The attempt to stem the German advance to the west consequently failed, and the allied forces were cut in two.

German armoured divisions at once began to advance up the Channel coast in the rear of the allied armies. The only attempt to halt the breach was made by General Gort and it failed. The Germans had immense superiority in the air. Their armoured detachments were dominant.

It was even noted by a French military spokesman as "brilliant" that the artillery could check tanks. The idea of firing on tanks seemed almost indecisive. The Belgium army in the Dunkirk episode came to restore sanity and hope to the outlook; for if all that had gone before seemed a triumph, this was a victory of morale.

The brilliant defences of Calais and Boulogne were its prelude; but the amazing battles which covered the evacuation of Dunkirk were a conclusive proof that numbers, engines and machine guns could be beaten by the cool head and steady heart.

This morale is not weakened but strengthened by the immediate sequel. The Germans at once fell upon the main allied armies standing along the Somme and above the Aisne to the Maginot line. In four days they had broken through the Somme positions; and in another four, fighting across the whole front up to the Maginot line, had convinced General Weygand that all was lost.

On June 16 French armies were ordered to cease fighting and Marshal Pétain asked for an armistice. The rest is well-known. On June 25 the last of the western front ceased. The French were defeated before they gave battle.

The fatal obsession with the defensive, with its futile belief in the "impregnability of the defences" and its evil brood of fear, mental sterility and defeatism had run its predestined course. Only now is it fully realised that the obsession with the defensive in the end breeds inability even to defend.

Italy entered the war on June 10 when it was obvious that France was bent, and in less than a month had seized Kassala and Gallabat in the Sudan which offer good starting points for an advance on Khartum; and in another month had taken Moyale in Kenya and the whole of British Somaliland.

But all the exchanges, on the Egyptian front have so far been to our advantage; and it is sound sense as well as sound strategy to concentrate on the main front. With evident skill and obvious resolution Italy has begun to carry out her role; but there are strong forces in the Near East and the real test has yet to come.

So on the threshold of the second year of the war Britain stands at the point of decision, with her arms in her hand and faith in herself. She has jettisoned much of the baggage train that would have fatally impeded her as it ruined France. No one is inclined to think she has not lost much in the defection of France. But she realises that her main strategy is intact, though the pressure of the blockade is weakened in some directions. She has discovered that in spite of all the specious reasoning man is master of his machine, that numbers are not necessarily decisive except when the disparity is extreme; that these are truisms, but they had been overruled by much sophistry.

She recognises that she has only herself to depend upon; but reasons that she is strategically so placed that defeat is inconceivable and that, with the wise offensive use of her powers, she can bring her enemies to ruin.

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ITALY FORCED TO TAKE BACK SEAT

"Hands Off" Says Hitler

ZURICH, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—A Franco-German agreement has been made possible only by Hitler at the Florence meeting, persuading Mussolini to accept a limitation of Italy's territorial aspirations with regard to France, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

Italian aspirations envisaged the cession by France of Corsica, Savoy and Tunis, but it is understood that under the new settlement, France will retain Corsica and Savoy, and possibly even Nice. With regard to Tunis, nothing is known.

It is thought likely that Italy stipulated that she receive compensation at the expense of Greece.

Other concessions Germany probably made to France include:

French retention of Lorraine but not Alsace.

The transfer of the Vichy Government to Paris.

The moving northwards of the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

France's Obligations.

In return for these concessions, France will be bound to co-operate economically and politically in establishing under German leadership a "new order" in Europe aimed against Britain.

It is thought here that France will probably hand over to the Axis Powers, naval bases on her Mediterranean coast and French North Africa.

The French Colonial Army would probably not fight against Britain unless it were attacked but the possibility of the French Fleet participating in the war cannot be excluded.

Peace Talks Denied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There is no foundation to rumours of peace negotiations or cessions of territory by the French Government to Germany and Italy, states a French Embassy statement issued here today.

The statement also denies that the Axis Powers have the use of strategic bases or that there is any curtailment of French sovereignty in any point in France or the Empire.

No Strategic Bases.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The French Legation in a statement issued today said the Minister was authorized to deny the report that strategic bases in France or her Colonies had been placed at the disposal of Italy or Germany.

MOSCOW MOVES

Diplomats Work On Balkan War

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

Speeding cars through the foreign colony here to-day bore witness to the intense diplomatic activity due to the Balkan developments.

The Greek Minister, M. Diamantopoulos, called early on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador.

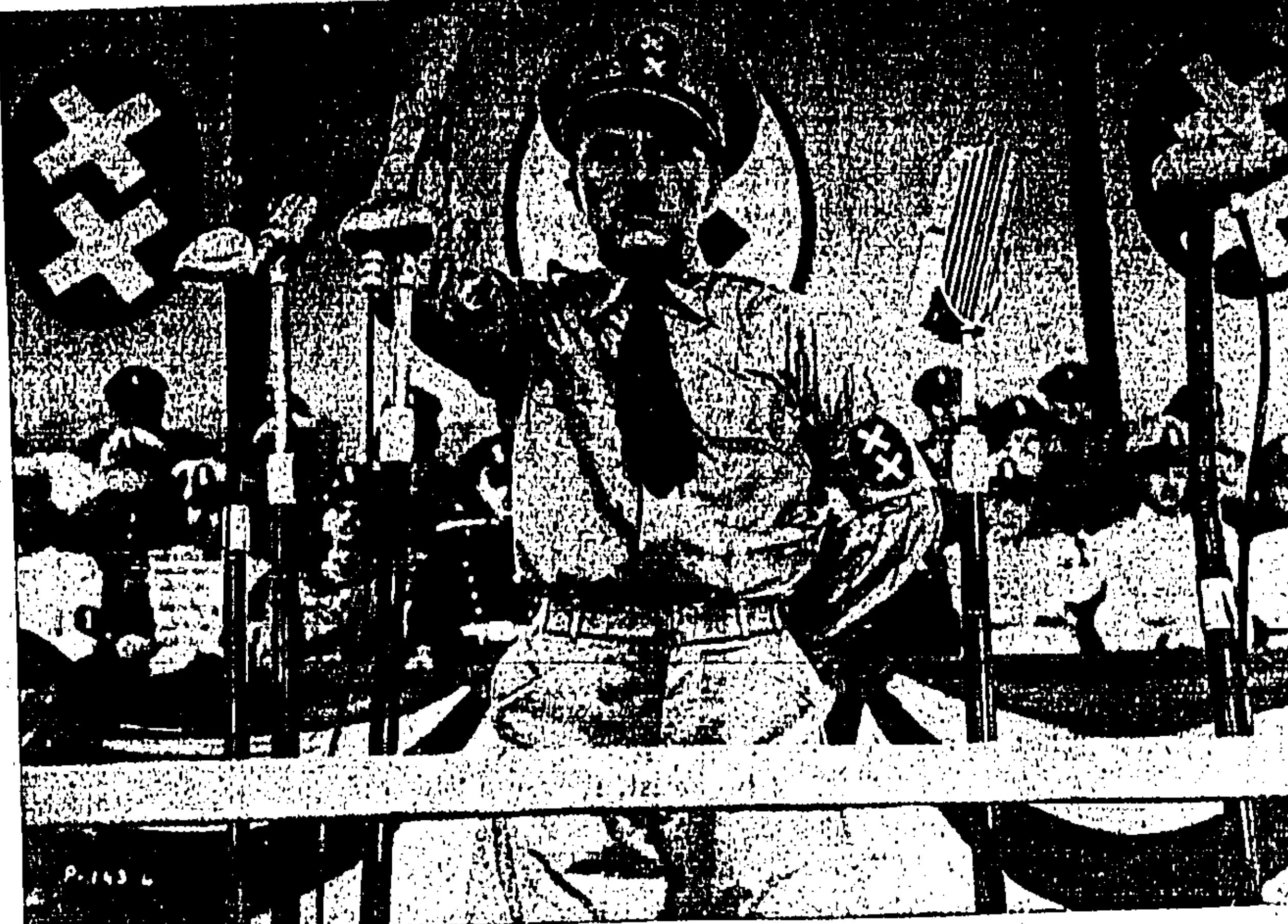
The Italian Ambassador, Signor Rosso, is understood to have seen the German envoy, Herr von Schulenburg.

The Soviet press publishes long accounts of the Italo-Greek developments without comment.

Anglo-Turkish Friendship.

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Anglo-Turkish friendship is accentuated by a telegram sent to-day by the King to the President of Turkey on the occasion of the celebration of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

In his telegram, His Majesty expressed cordial greetings and hearty wishes for the prosperity of the great Turkish nation.



No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/2
Demand London	1/2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	370
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	105
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	22 1/2
T.T. Manila	45 1/2
T.T. Batavia	42 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	99
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	97
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23 1/2
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.04

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks	1,230 n.
H.K. Banks	62 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.)	67 n.
Chartered	67 n.
Mercantile, A. & B.	26 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C.	10 1/2 n.
East Asia	72 n.
INSURANCES	
Canton	175 n.
Union	367 1/2 n.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H.K. Fire	150 n.
SHIPPING	
Douglases	130 b.
Steamboats	11 n.
Indo-China P.	100 n.
Indo-China D.	80 n.
Shell (Bearers)	35 1/2 n.
Waterboats	6.00 n.
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	90 1/2 n.
Docks (old)	15 1/2 n.
Docks (new)	15 1/2 n.
Providents	4.00 n.
S'hai Dockyards	28 n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	14/- n.
Raub's	0 1/4 n.
H.K. Mines	1 1/2 cts. n.
LANDS	
Hotels	3.20 n.
Lands	31 s.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh.	10.70 n.
Rumphyreys	7.10 n.
H.K. Realties	3.35 b.
Chinese Estates	100 n.
UTILITIES	
Trams	16 n.
Peak Trams (old)	3.70 n.
Peak Trams (new)	50 1/2 n.
Star	22 1/2 n.
Y. Electric	22 1/2 n.
China Lights (old)	6 1/2 n.
China Lights (new)	6.40 n.
H.K. Electric (old)	37 sa.
H.K. Electric (new)	30 1/2 n.
Macao Electric (old)	17 n.
Macao Electric (new)	12 1/2 n.
Sandakan Lights	23.70 sa.
Telephones (old)	9.55 b.
Telephones (new)	9.55 b.
INDUSTRIALS	
Cald. Macg. (Ord.)	Sh. \$14.00 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pref.)	Sh. \$12 n.
Canton Tees	1 n.
Cements	10 1/2 n.
H.K. Ropes	0.35 s.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms	17 1/2 n.
Watsons	9.10 n.
Lane Crawford's	7.45 n.
Sinceres	2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	30 n.
Powell Ltd.	1 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh.	37 1/2 n.
S'hai Cotton Sh.	180 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Govt. 4%	99 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	95 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1940)	95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G&D	35 1/2 n.
H.K. Entertainments	0 1/2 n.
Constructions (old)	1.00 n.
Constructions (new)	0 1/2 n.
Vibro Piling	8 n.
Marsmann Inv. (L.P.)	7/8 n.
Marsmann Inv. (H.K.)	3/8 n.

America Told British Navy Will Aid Greece

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—British naval assistance to Greece had already begun, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day.

He added: "I can assure our friends in Greece and America that, so far as is possible, every help which the Royal Navy can give Greece will be gladly rendered."

Describing the "unprovoked, ruthless assault on the Greek nation" by Mussolini as a repetition of the stab in the back to Britain last June, Mr. Alexander said that the Navy had done magnificent work in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in recent months. He added: "Large numbers of enemy submarines have been sunk and destroyers and cruisers have also been sunk; but the greatest defeat has been the long rest periods of the Italian fleet in its harbours."

Declaring that the British Navy stood between the Dictators and the free people of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Alexander expressed appreciation of the release of 50 United States destroyers to Britain and welcomed the move to lease naval bases to the United States.

Continuing he said: "Because I feel that so long as we can continue to resist successfully (as we are doing with the courage and fortitude of our people and the gallantry of our pilots in air attacks on these islands) sea power will eventually encompass the enemy's destruction, I hope that the Royal Navy may look for even greater co-operation in this decisive sphere of the fight for victory and freedom."

Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Eastern Group Conference on war supplies is to be the scene of at least informal discussions on broad questions of trade and industry outside the scope of the conference proper.

Several delegations are anxious to take advantage of the presence of so many Empire representatives for this purpose, and it is believed that discussions between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and certain delegations will start shortly.

Nazi Army In Balkans

70 Divisions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Germany has no fewer than 70 divisions of troops in south-eastern Europe.

A military expert in London said that the employment of this force must depend on its using suitable country and the extent of the petrol supplies available.

Only a small number of German troops are at present in Rumania and this suggests that extensive military action towards Turkey may not be imminent, but there is the possibility of reinforcement of those troops by the Danubs through Hungary and Yugoslavia.

MAHARAJAH AND LONDONERS

—Sends Funds

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Lord Mayor of London's Fund for air raid victims now totals £1,300,000.

One of the latest gifts comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, who writes: "I have been watching with concern the distress caused to London's inhabitants by the indiscriminate and brutal Nazi raids, and I request that my humble contribution of £1,500 should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund with my deep sympathy for the citizens of London."

His message concludes with an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory against the Nazi and Fascist aggressors.



Children love its taste Mothers know it's safe

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A pure vegetable preparation. Thorough, yet gentle in action. Will not grip. Try it.

WEST LOUNGE THEATRE Y.M.C.A.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

VAUDEFUN

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FOR THE WORK OF TOC H WITH THE HOME FORCES

Tickets: 32-31 at Y.M.C.A. & OAS CO. SHOWROOM Gloucester Arcade.

FRENCH WORKERS RESIST

Will Not Assist Nazis

The attitude of the workers and peasants in occupied France is causing grave concern to the Germans, though nothing has been allowed to leak out in the Press and attempts to enforce a "labour front" on the same lines as that run by Dr. Ley in the Reich still continue to be made.

A smothered battle is in full swing, much of it literally below the surface—in the coal mines of the North, at Lens, Bethune and elsewhere. The miners of the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais form part of a population which is basically friendly towards Britain, and by their side there work scores of thousands of Poles, who are implacably anti-German.

These men will not be slaves of Hitler and Ley.

Reports of riots in various towns are not confirmed with certainty, but what is really known to be happening is far more serious than transient and sporadic troubles probably traceable to bad conditions which the German will try to remedy.

What they cannot remedy and are now ruthlessly attempting to suppress is a far more serious thing, namely, the obstinate refusal, on political and patriotic grounds, to work for Germany.

Guarded Mines

The mines of the North of France were "officially" opened within a few weeks of their being overrun, and the German radio "splashed" the news. Now the conqueror is already obliged to keep in every mine and every steel-works armed men of the emergency section (Beretschkaufdienst) of the Black Guard, ready, if need be, to shoot.

There have been strikes at various points, unaccompanied by violence, for that, of course, would lead to useless slaughter. They were followed by ca' canny tactics, more difficult to meet.

The Germans have, however, devised a system which consists, each day, of conveying practically all the workers of a given undertaking to another district. In this way they hope to confuse the minds of the men and also to induce the women-folk to make them change their attitude.

Simultaneously assurances are given that the coal extracted is intended solely for French needs and that Germany has more coal than she can possibly need. The miners, however, see where the coal goes, and are well aware of Germany's obligation to supply Italy with 10,000,000 tons a year.

Importing German Miners. Now the Nazis are trying the experiment of importing German miners to mix with the less reconciled of the French ones. It will hardly succeed either in France or in

BLACK-OUT WAS NOT TOTAL

Air reports on last night's black-out indicate that numerous unobscured lights were clearly visible in the following areas: West Point, Yau-mai, Kowloon water front, Yau-mai and Shamshu-pu.

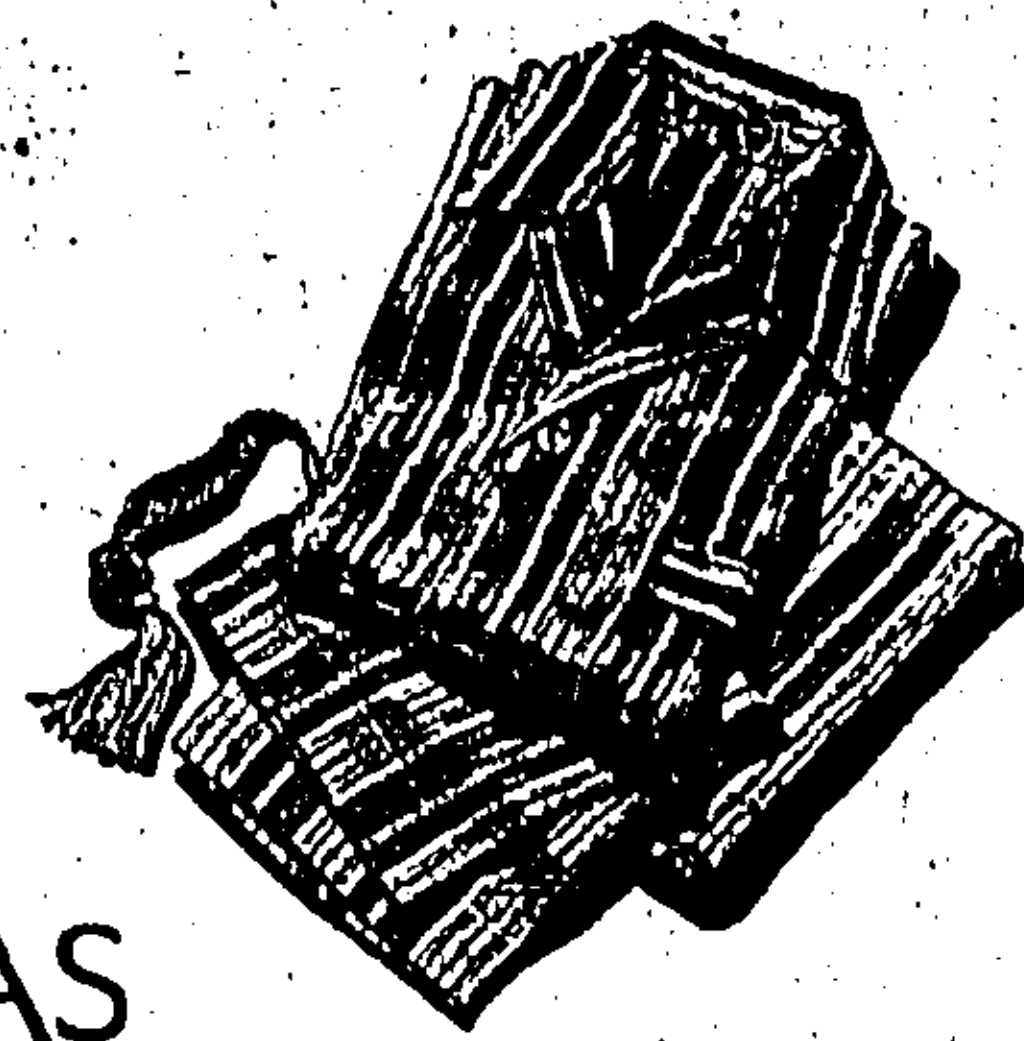
Lights from fishing vessels were particularly bad.

The public is reminded that the black-out continues again to-night from sunset to sunrise, and it is hoped that the above faults will be rectified.

No Armistice Day Celebrations

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"26th October, 1940. I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."



Luxurious PYJAMAS

Their pleasant texture, careful tailoring and easy fit ensure a good night's rest, and enhance your sense of luxury.

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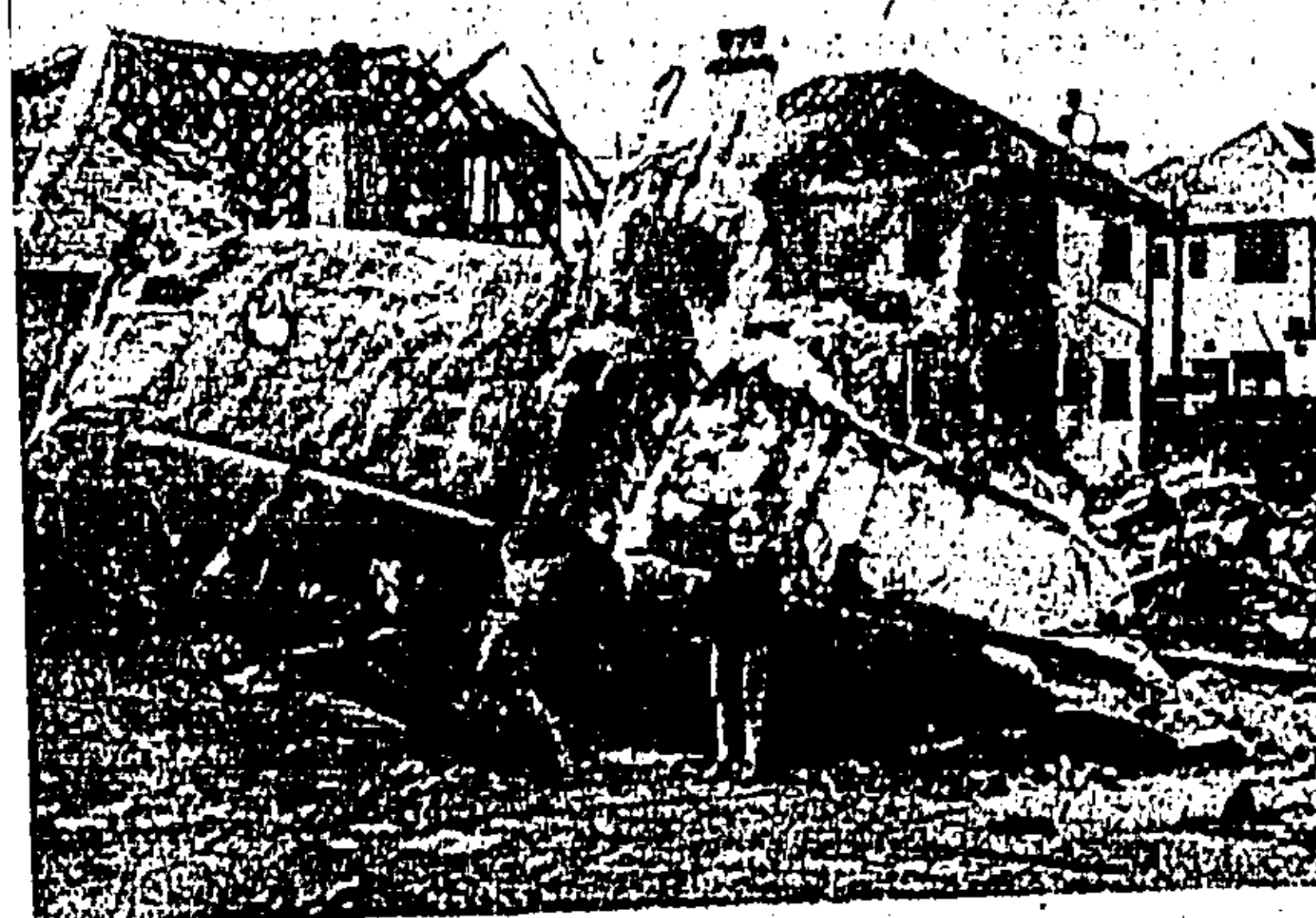
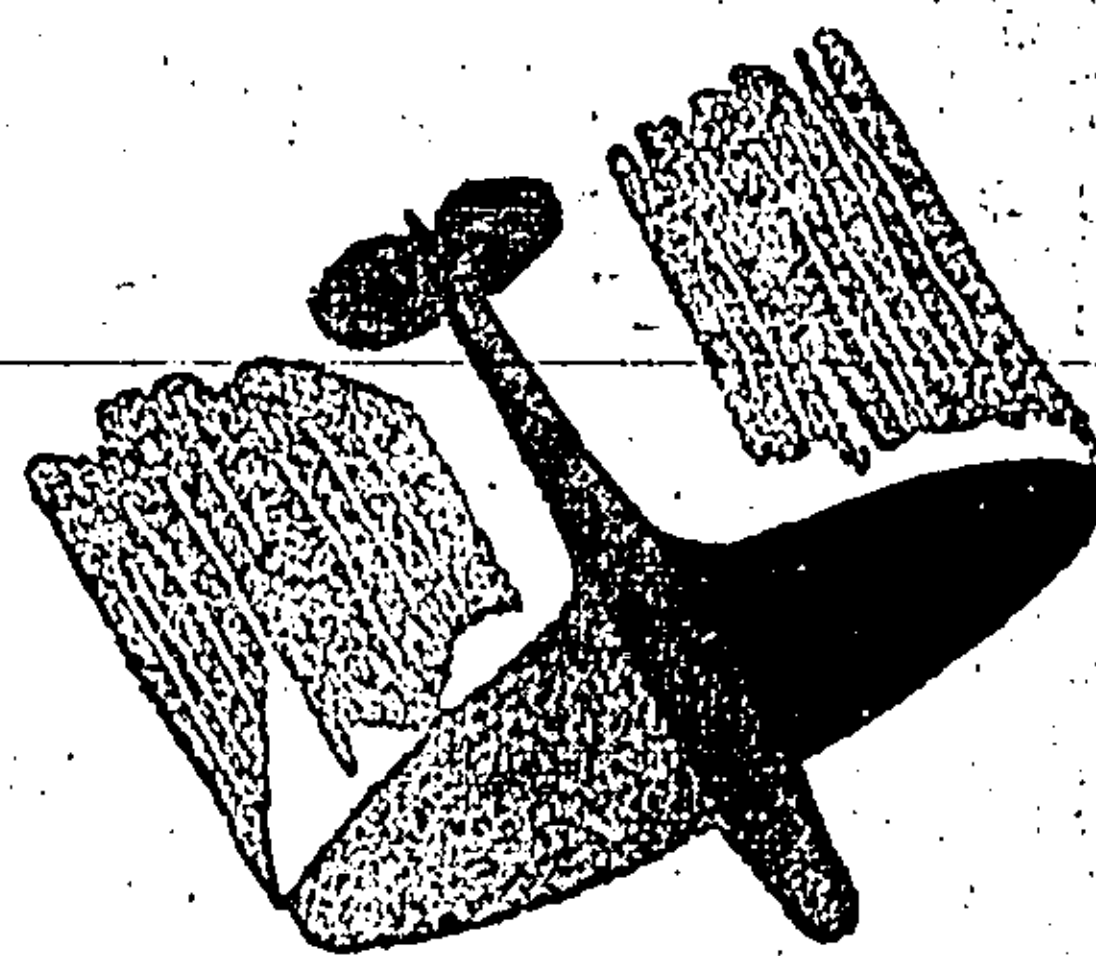
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(Readers are invited to send in suggestions to fill this space.)

Around The Courses ALEC PEARCE—1940 CHAMPION

Brilliant Iron Shots Carry Him Through Marton And Hunter Fail Through Putting

(By "B. Irdie")

THERE COULDN'T have been a finer day for golf than Sunday last when the Amateur Championship of the Colony was played at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling. High clouds obscured the sun in the morning, and though the nip in the air disappeared when the sun broke through in the afternoon, conditions were still almost ideal for the game.

T. A. (Alec) Pearce crowned his sporting successes in Hongkong by taking the title, though from reports he had the narrowest of squeaks in beating both A. E. C. Marton and F. D. Hunter—the first named being one stroke behind and the second two.

Brilliant irons, carried him through. Putting seems to have been the general weakness of these top three. Pearce was a little uncertain in the morning though he sank several long ones nicely, but with Marton and Hunter it was a definite failing. The latter missed at least three putts that should have gone down with one hand for they were only about a foot long!

I have no information how R. K. Collings was playing, but it must have been very good. He took the Visitor's Cup.

But special credit must go to J. L. C. (John) Pearce, for in coming 4th with 160 (79 on the Old Course and 81 on the New). He played down to handicap 8 on the first and 9 on the second, 5 and 2 strokes respectively below his official handicap.

Incidents of T. A. Pearce's morning round on the New Course were at the 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 13th. At both the 2nd and 3rd he landed in the sand, but beautiful shots got him out to give him a birdie at the 2nd and Par figures at the 3rd. Then at the 9th he was unfortunate in that a fine iron following an equally fine drive placed him in the sand again. On this occasion he was short with his third out of the trap and went down for 6 against Par 5.

The short 13th was an unlucky hole. His first tee shot was out of bounds, and his second turned into a real peach egg in the sand. He was on for 5 and down for 7 against Par 3!

HIS 78 in the afternoon on the Old Course was the result of some grand golf. His putting showed more confidence, and his irons were particularly long and accurate. His first 9 holes were in 38 against Par 36, and his second 9 were in 38 against Par 37.

He was unfortunate in taking three putts on the 12th for a 4 (Par 3), and the same bad luck dogged him on the 15th. An excellent second kicked to the right into the sand and robbed him of an almost certain birdie.

Again at the 16th he had to play

SPORTS ADVT. THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 2nd November, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE
No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$4.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

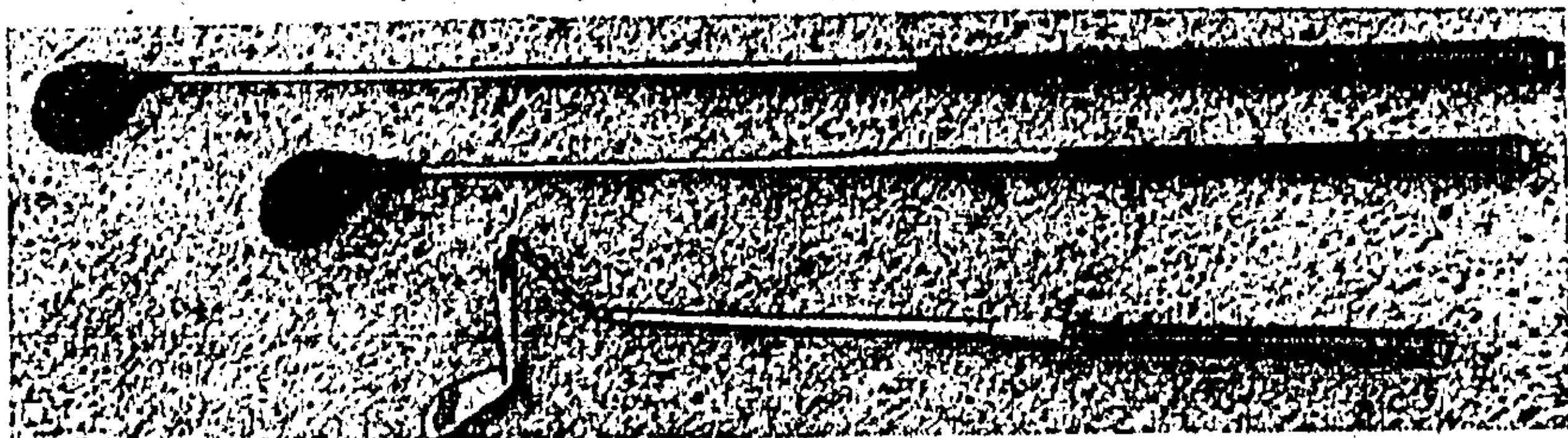
The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at 11.45 a.m.

Chits are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
C. R. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1940.

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING BEGINNERS



If you want to learn to swing correctly at golf, here are the tools. It may be one thing, however, to swing the 57 1/2-inch driver, but it will be quite another to use the chained iron. It looks like a club out of Joe Kirkwood's bag.

HEATS FOR INTER-SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS

EXCELLENCE of swimming in the heats for the Inter-School swimming sports which were held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday gives promise of thrilling finals on Friday. In the sprint events, finishes were very close, while the times, too, were of a high standard.

In the 100 yards free-style best time was 62 1/2 seconds, and in the 50 yards free-style best time was 27 1/2 secs.

The following qualified for the finals which will commence at 2 p.m. on Friday:

100 yards free-style—J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); Yee Tung-lun (St. Joseph's); D. Young (St. Joseph's); W. Teo (St. Stephen's); J. Gomez (La Salle); 50 yards back-stroke—Fung Che-wan (Kings); Ronald Ho (St. Joseph's); A. Lopez (La Salle); J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); 100 yards breast-stroke—Cheng Tsang-hay (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Cheung Koon-tam (St. Joseph's); Fung Wal-cheung (Kings); Choy Kai-ming (Kings).

50 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); M. Young (La Salle); Chan Puk-chung (St. Paul's); A. Fong (St. Joseph's); W. Teo (St. Stephen's); 100 yards back-stroke—Fung Che-wan (Kings); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); Lee Wing-han (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); Marcus Ng (La Salle); C. Gutierrez (La Salle); 100 yards medley relay—La Salle College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College.

200 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); Yee Tung-lun (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); A. Sandberg (La Salle); W. Teo (St. Stephen's); 50 yards breast-stroke—Choy Kai-ming (Kings); Koon Wal-cheung (Kings); Chang Tsang-hay (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Wong Lok-lim (St. Stephen's).

100 yards back-stroke—A. Lopez (La Salle); Ip Ting-yue (St. Stephen's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); Fong Feen-wan (Kings); Robert Young (La Salle); 50 yards free-style relay—St. Joseph's College; La Salle College; St. Stephen's College; Wah Yan College; King's College.

DEPLETED NAVAL SIDE HOLD MEDICALS IN FRIENDLY RUGGER GAME

FIELDING only 14 players, the Navy "A" XV held the Royal Army Medical Corps to a 6-6 draw at Causeway Bay yesterday, each side scoring two tries.

Navy were not at full strength owing to manning exercises, and one or two new faces were seen in the lineup, outstanding among them was Robinson, on the left wing, who scored two excellent tries late in the second half to even the score.

HARD WORKING PACK

KING stood out amid a hard working pack, while Bucknell, fly-half, was ever trying to open up the game. The latter had the spectators stamping when, in the second half, he cut clean through Medicals' defence for what should have been Navy's winning tally, but in choosing to touch down between the posts he was caught by Macdonald who forced him to drop the ball, which was then kicked into touch.

Major Harvey, fly-half, and Lt. Coombes, left-centre three-quarter, were in splendid form, while Mohan and Van Millingen were the choice of the forwards.

Macdonald and Mohan scored for Medicals in the first half, and Robin-

Probables For The Cesarewitch

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Probables for the Cesarewitch which is being run to-morrow at Newmarket are:

Cheerful Star (Perryman), Tutor (E. Smith), King Legend (D. Smith), Cowtown (Trotter), Behneng (Newitt), Kepton (G. Thin), Finis (Harry Wright), Hunters Moon (Gordon Richards), Sir Roger (Mullins), Mayward Dick (Richardson), Snipe Week (Dick), Solonaise (Robertson), Queen of Shiraz (Littlewood).

Without jockeys: Spanish Mist, Sir Pomm, Trimmora.

son twice for Navy in the second.

Teams were:
R.A.M.C.—Barclay, Macdonald, Coombes, Pratt and Whybro; Harvey, Scriven, Wigglesworth, Chandler, Mine, Collins, Funnell, Mohan, Van Millingen and Edge. Navy "A"—Wood, Robinson, Gracie, Addis and Wilson; E. A. Bucknell and E. A. Wilson; Stockham, King, Beattie, Davis, Wilkinson, Brewer, and Garbett.

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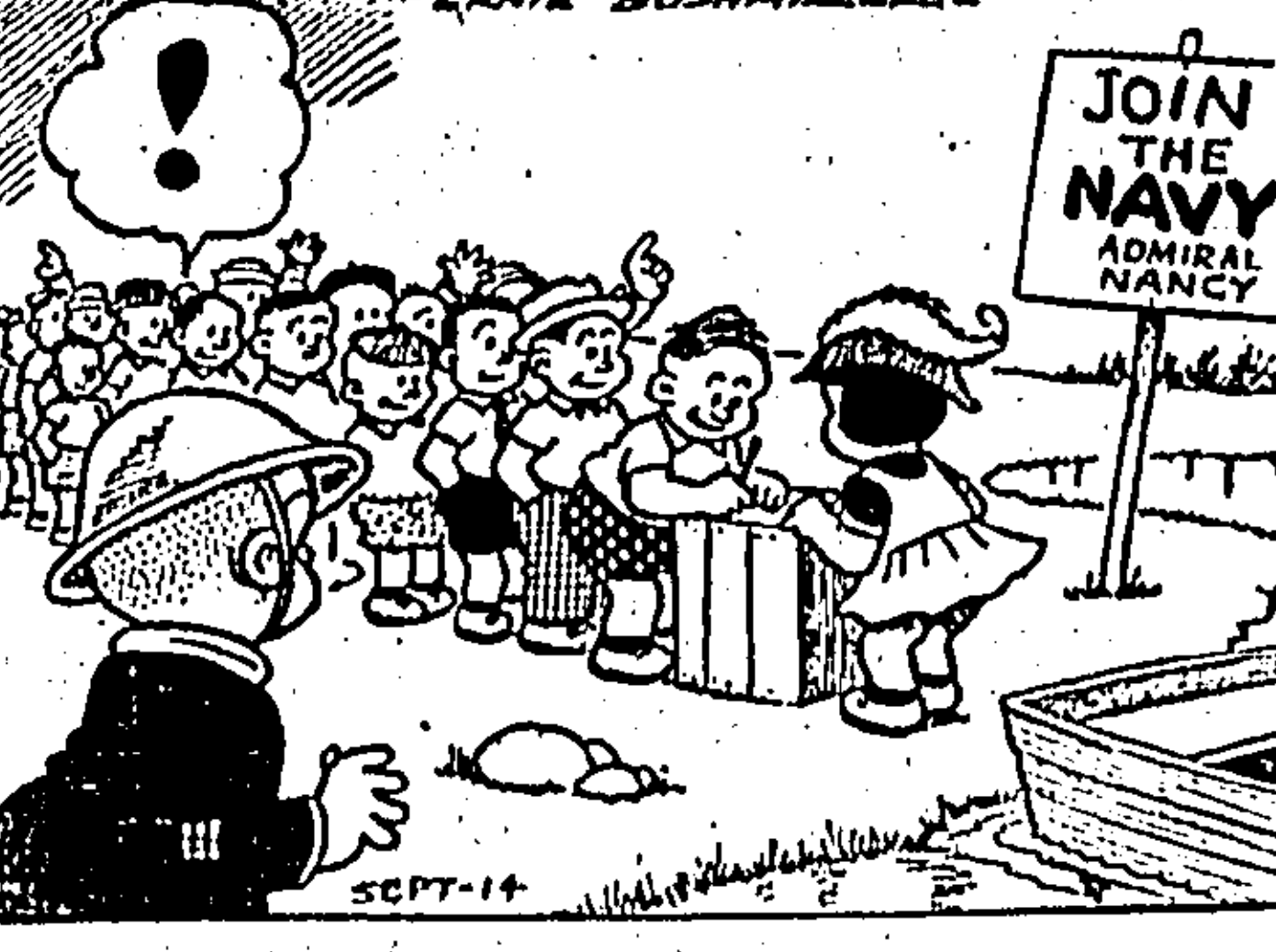
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3.002"	x	2 1/2 mm
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

POPPY DAY APPEAL

Future Needs Of Servicemen

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces that street sales of poppies this year, in connection with the Colony's contribution to the Poppy Day Fund, will be held on November 9, instead of November 11. This will afford the public a more convenient opportunity of contributing, since Armistice Day is a holiday.

The following letter has been received from Capt. W. G. Wilcox, the Organising Secretary of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal:

"I hope very sincerely that I may count once again on the sympathetic support of your Branch to this greatest of all efforts on behalf of those who have suffered, physically or economically, in their Country's Service.

"We are looking to the future with great anxiety. For many years now it has been a real problem for my Council to make the income of our one-day appeal, generous as it has been, serve to finance the Legion's many aided work, day in and day out, for the whole of the year. But this most difficult problem has in most years been overcome by means of careful planning of our schemes of assistance, careful but sympathetic investigation of all claims and above all by rigid economies in administration.

"The new War, however, has necessarily changed our financial outlook. We have still to help the men of the Great War and their families. This is an obligation we must always honour. But in addition, we have undertaken to make all our schemes of assistance available to the men serving in this War when they too become Ex-Service men, and the time is rapidly approaching when the claims from this new category of Ex-Service men will assume serious proportions.

Potential Sufferers

"We have to keep in mind the fact that every man who serves in the present emergency is a potential Ex-Service man who may eventually need the help of the Legion. Nor must we forget when we are considering our future financial position, the decrease in the purchasing power of the pound sterling.

"Thus it is clear that we must look forward in the near future to what may prove to be a doubled financial need, and our Poppy Day Appeal therefore becomes of greater importance than ever before.

"We are only too well aware how generously our friends Overseas have supported the work of the British Legion on Poppy Day. We know too of the many additional calls which have been made on them in recent months by other well-known appeals which are helping men who are actually serving. We feel certain, however, that the members of the Hongkong and China Branch, and indeed all our friends in Hongkong and the surrounding districts, will appreciate the Nation's obligations to those men when the time comes that they too have lost the security of Service pay and allowances, and as Ex-Service men have only the British Legion to which they can look for help in their time of need.

"We are most anxious to be prepared for the greater need, and hope, very earnestly, that our Poppy Day Appeal may be supported with an even greater measure of sympathy and generosity than in the past."

In view of the increasing burden that the present War is placing on the Poppy Day Fund, it is hoped that the Colony's contribution will be generous.

No Cenotaph Ceremony

In the absence of any formal ceremony at the Cenotaph this year, wreaths may be laid privately, and the public is advised that Flanders poppies will be on sale through the British Legion if it is desired to lay poppy wreaths.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 28:

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

LONDON TO OBSERVE DAY

A cable has been received in Singapore by the Ex-Servicemen's Association to say that Poppy Day, despite everything, is to be held as usual in London.

COLONY BLACK-OUT

First Night Of Exercises

Hongkong's longest and most extensive black-out, for which 2,500 air raid wardens have been mobilised, began last night and will continue until sunrise to-morrow, when normal lighting and sea traffic will be resumed.

Unlike previous black-outs, last night's practice was decentralised in the sense that the wardens in charge of the various districts were left to their discretion to deal with whatever might happen, as if in an actual raid, and without direction from Headquarters, whose only job was to plot the affected areas on a large map as soon as information to this effect was received.

To-night's exercise will be on a bigger scale with Headquarters maintaining communication with both the mainland and island.

The exercise automatically began at sunset, at which time all lights, including those of vehicles, were to have been obscured, and shipping traffic, with the exception of one Star ferry, was to have come to a standstill. Many houses, particularly in Yau-mai, Wanchai, the Western district and Happy Valley—notably in the vicinity of the A.R.P. Headquarters—failed to observe the lighting regulation at first but as the evening progressed these lights were either extinguished or obscured one by one and by 7.30 p.m. there was little cause for complaint in this respect.

Before 7 o'clock, searchlights were sweeping the star-lit sky in preparation for the raiders and they were given some practice by an aeroplane which appeared long before the alarm was sounded. The warning signal was not given until 9.15 o'clock, when traffic on the road, except those on essential services, immediately pulled to one side and stopped, as did the solitary ferry which had been the only vessel running since 6 p.m.

Military Manoeuvres

Meanwhile, military manoeuvres were being held independently and blank gun ammunition was fired in the vicinity of Kowloon.

Along the water-front, machine gun posts were manned by detachments of Indian troops.

Soon after the alarm, the searchlights succeeded in spotting the raider which, tried as it would, failed to escape from the beams until it went far out into the sea. The all clear was given at 9.45 p.m., when traffic resumed but only for half an hour for by that time another alarm was sounded, though this lasted only 10 minutes. At 11.10 p.m. there was another 10-minute alarm. This was the last for the night.

The black-out was "probably the most effectively held so far, while the number of pedestrians was smaller than on previous occasions. Incidentally, work on the aid raid tunnels was not stopped.

After the exercise, Wing-Comdr. A. H. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions, said it was decidedly better than last time. However, residents were rather slow in getting the full black-out and some of them did not realise that it started from sunset, but as the night progressed it became better and better.

Observations from the air, he added, showed that there were fewer torches and cigarette lights, compared with previous occasions. "I am fully satisfied," Wing-Comdr. Steele-Perkins concluded, "and I think a little more propaganda amongst the population will soon make black-outs in the Colony 100 per cent. effective."

Wardens Mobilised

Mainly in connection with the black-out, all Air Raid Wardens were mobilised by proclamation yesterday. After the exercise, according to Mr. H. Puckle, Deputy Director of Air Raid Precautions, they will not be demobilised but will be granted leave without pay to return to their civilian occupations. They will be liable for service whenever called upon, and a mobilised footing is to be maintained possibly for the duration of the war, Mr. Puckle added.

Blackout Accident

Two young women, said to be inmates of the North Point refugee camp, were knocked down by a car during the black-out.

The driver, Lou Lo-hok, told the Police he was driving in King's Road when the women, Hsu Mei-lai and Tsang Pui-ching, suddenly ran in front of the road. He was injured in the back and Tsang received slight abrasions on the forehead and legs. They were sent to Queen Mary Hospital.

NETHERLAND LEGION WAIT S REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-taps, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me. A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

Health Runs

They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian loop, and come back glowing. The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain."

"They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist.

He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts

The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh.

Incredible though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch percentage who were born in this country. Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double-Dutch to us," they say.

One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in signs. Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general.

At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.

Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to adjust Dutch economic life to Nazi war needs.

Understandings which can contribute to these needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army.

Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party. Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known beforehand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.



ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hitler's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.



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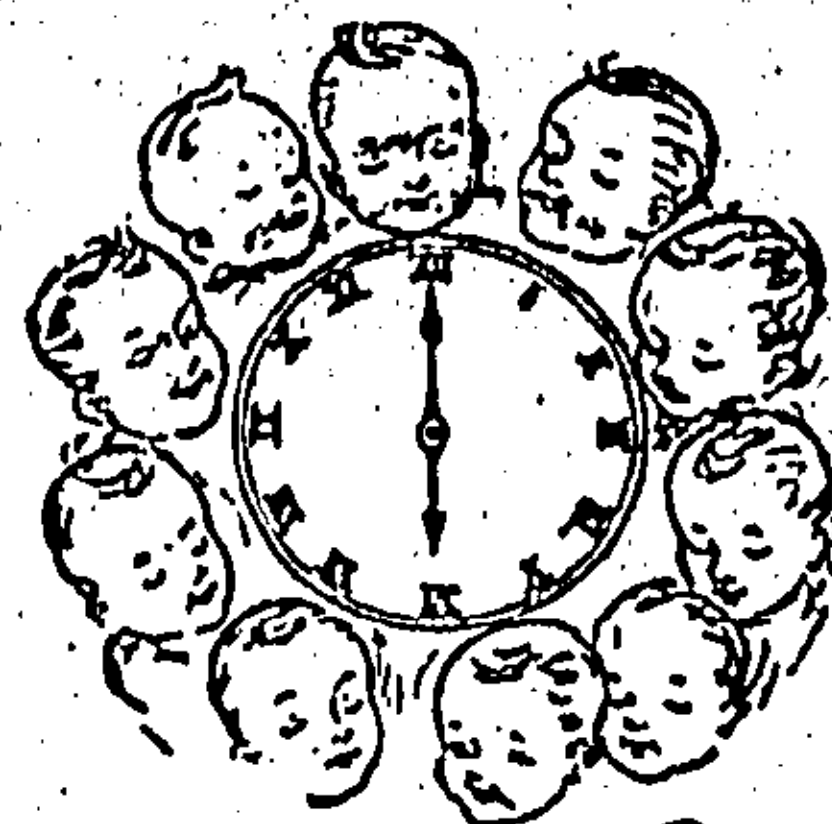
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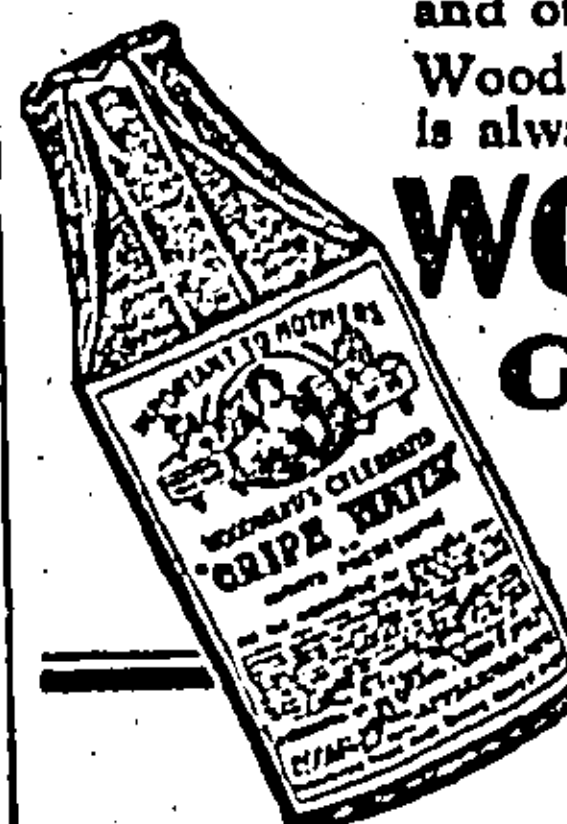
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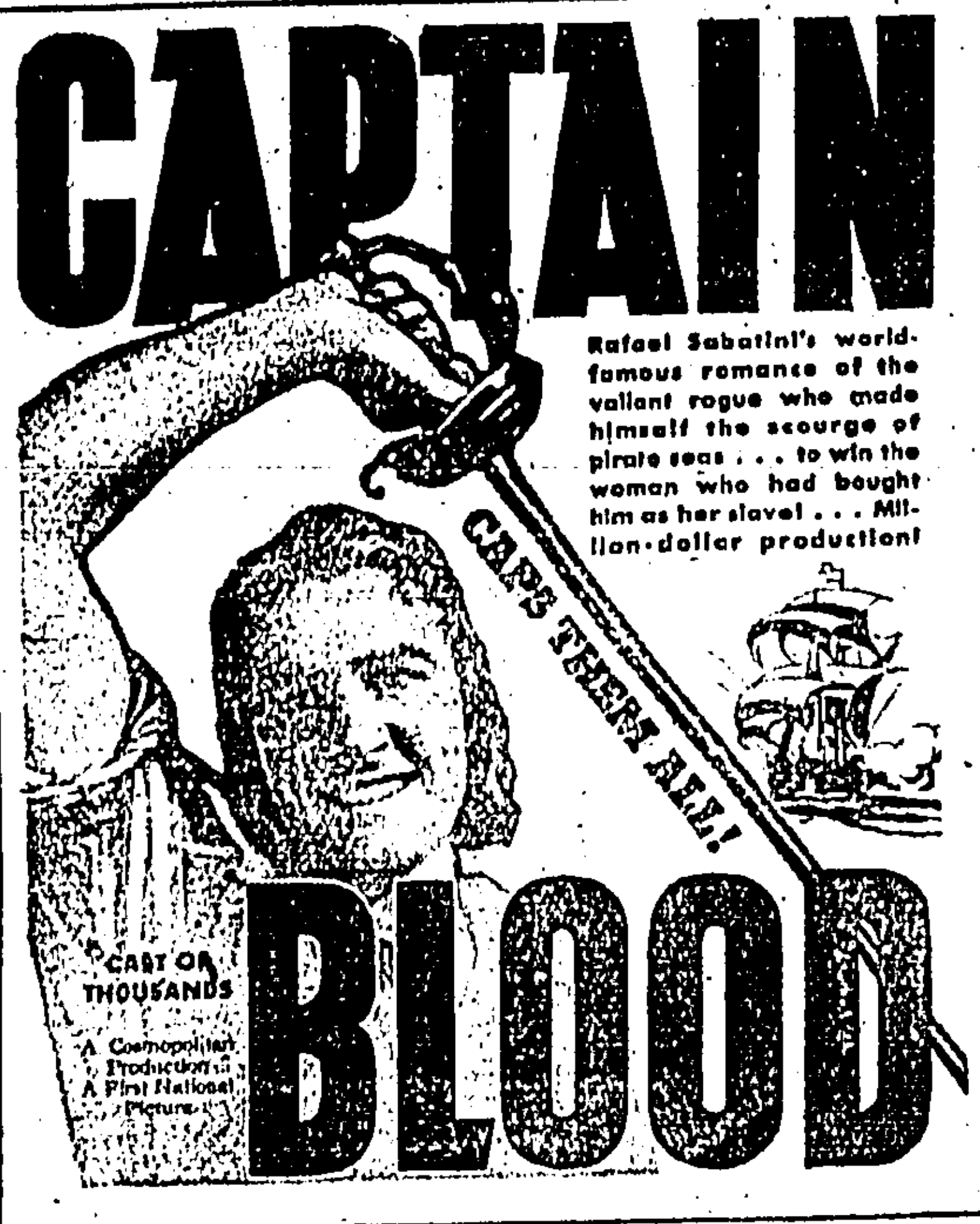
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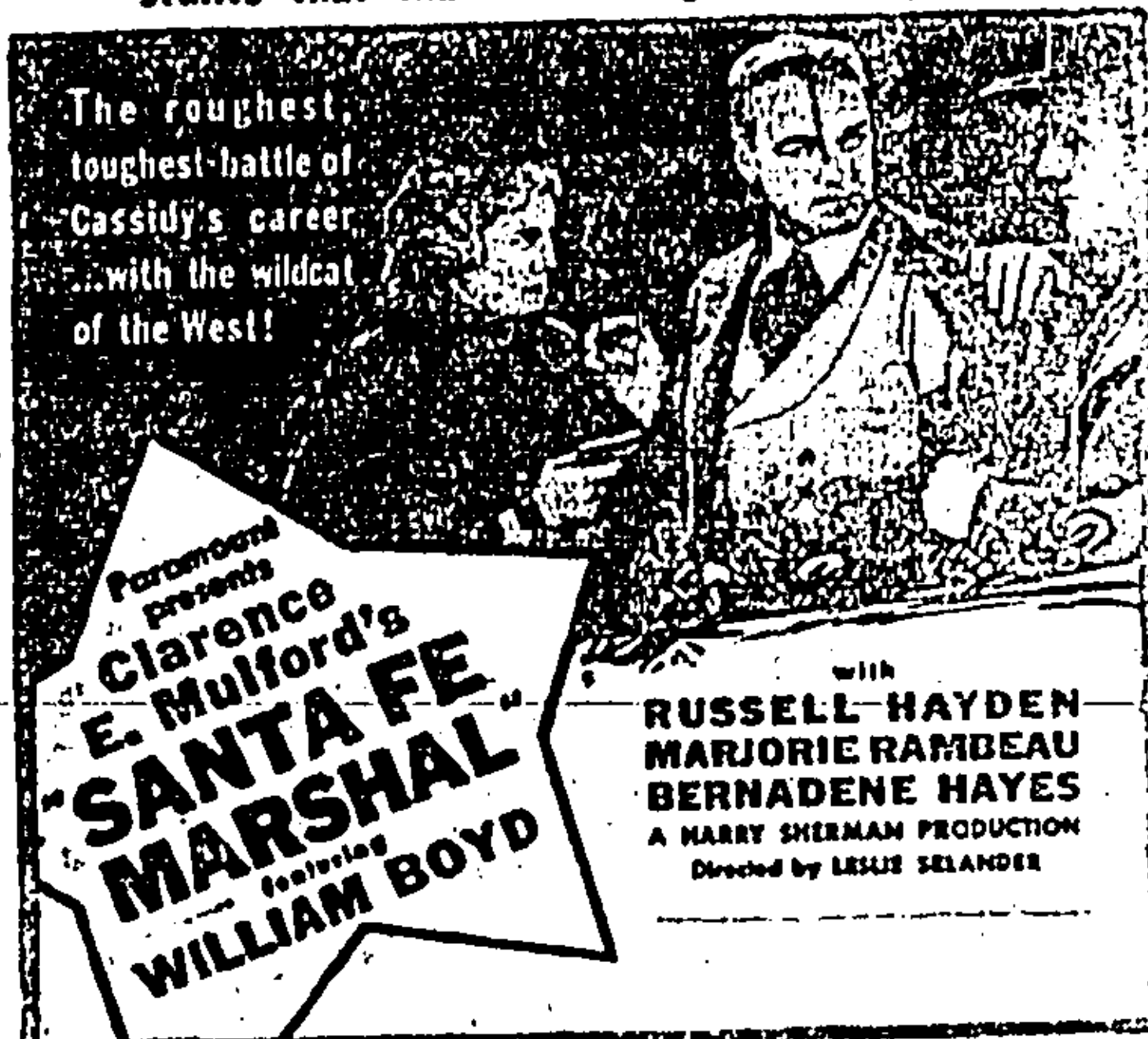
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—Reporter Helped

By A Special Correspondent
To-day I had the unusual experience for a reporter on duty of taking part in the capture of a ridding Nazi pilot. He was shot down in his twin-engine Messerschmitt by a Hurricane during a big air battle over Kent. The bombers—some 20 of them, with a protective screen of 40 fighters—were hemmed in by A.A. fire once they crossed the coast. A score of miles inland where I was motoring, with the Dorniers in V-shape squadrons booming overhead, they were suddenly attacked by something less than a squadron of Hurricanes. The British fighters, tiny by comparison with the big black Dorniers, weaved in and out above and below them, and in a matter of two minutes the bombers were broken and dispersed. Two went hurtling down in volumes of dense black smoke, and I was about to make in the direction of one of them when a Hurricane began to speed all round a twin-engine Messerschmitt 110 in ever decreasing circles.

Chase Through Lanes
As I watched through field glasses the Hurricane "sat" on the tail of the Messerschmitt. There was a brief sparkle as a burst of machine-gun fire rattled out, and a moment later the pilot jumped. As his parachute belled out I began a chase through the shady Kentish lanes which soon brought me to a field where the parachute was on the point of landing. Simultaneously soldiers and police were climbing into the field from other directions, and I paced across the field at the heels of a burly sergeant-major, a corporal pilot of 22 years, was assisted to his feet. He appeared extremely apprehensive at first, but soon recovered his poise after a cooling drink of water and a cigarette from one of the soldiers. The corporal pilot told me in halting French, that this was his fifth flight over England. Asked which type of British fighter he rated most highly—the Spitfires or the Hurricanes—he replied: "I cannot select. Both are very good."

Nazi Translates It
While we were waiting for the lorry which took the prisoner away a woman from a neighbouring village produced a letter written in German. It appeared that her son, who was wounded and a prisoner in Germany, had persuaded a German woman to write a letter to his mother in England. This she was unable to read, and thought the Nazi pilot might be able to help her. The young pilot translated the letter, which said that the French pilot, recovering and being kindly treated, had broken French. This I retranslated for the benefit of the soldier's mother into English.

Italians Quiet In Africa

British Reinforcements
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There has yet been no sign of an Italian move in North Africa. British Headquarters in Cairo says that the Italians are doing nothing to report in Egypt, Kenya and Palestine. In the Sudan last Saturday and Sunday our ground troops, aided by aircraft, drove back an enemy surprise party on the left bank of the Blue Nile and caused some casualties. The advance guard of South African troops which arrived in East Africa a few months ago have been strongly reinforced by another contingent.

Enemy Column Surprised
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—How British artillery, assisted by infantry, cleaned up an Italian motorised outpost totalling about 300 vehicles at Alam Niveiva, 15 miles south of Sidi Barrani, was told by a gun captain "to Reuter's" special correspondent "somewhere in the western desert." The establishment of the outpost was reported to advanced British Headquarters by a desert patrol, and on the following night a British column moved up under cover of darkness within 8,000 yards of the Italians. The column camouflaged itself and lay down all next day on the desert sand in blazing sun, undiscovered by the Italians. Then at dusk, all British guns let fly together while aircraft circled round, dropping bombs. The British fired over 200 rounds. The Italians appeared to be completely surprised. The last thing the British saw before withdrawing was a huge column of smoke rising from the Italian camp.

U.S. FAR EAST EVACUEES

—FROM PAGE ONE
that help is so small, but it is understood that perhaps a very few persons will be given aid after they affix their signatures to promissory notes to assure repayment. One informed source said that in view of the absence of funds, it was fortunate that most Americans in the Far East had some connection with an organization in the United States, or friends or relatives there. It is understood that some sort of announcement may be made shortly clarifying the extent of official help.

Britain Plans To Attack From Sea

—FROM PAGE ONE

ed in a reference to "adverse weather." The main Italian drive seems to be concentrated at the north-west corner of Greece, where the frontier joins the frontier of Yugoslavia and Albania. The main objective here seems to be the city of Florina, an important railway connection between Yugoslavia and Salonika. Both Florina and Kastoria are said to have been bombed while there were heavy artillery duels along the whole frontier.

High Command Satisfied
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Although news from the north is still very scanty, it was known early to-day that the Greek High Command was satisfied with the progress of operations.

Rallying To Colours
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Greeks all over the world are rallying to the colours, and where this is impossible they are trying to join the British Army. Greeks in London are clamouring to be allowed to fight. In Istanbul, crowds of Greek youths are beseeching the Greek Legation demanding to be sent home to fight.

Greek Ships Safe
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Immediate steps are being taken to see that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands. Five ships at Lisbon have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former Ancon liner, Tassarak, of 10,000 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Ambassadors Remain
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Grazzi, continues at his post in Athens while M. Politi, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to the official German news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats. Electricity in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts. The Minister and staff are leaving for home either to-day or to-morrow.

Hitlers Terms
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Hitler's terms to Laval included placing the French Fleet at the disposal of the Axis, according to information received by "Reuter" from Stockholm and Zurich. The similarity of news coming from such different sources seems to confirm its authenticity.

The Stockholm message states that in the course of the recent conversations between Laval and Hitler, the latter submitted the following terms to the French Government:

- (1) Cession of Alsace Lorraine to Germany;
- (2) Air and naval bases in Unoccupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities;
- (3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;
- (4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan;
- (5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain;
- (6) Italian share in the booty to be Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the Deserted Alps-Maritimes;
- (7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the regime will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zurich Message
The Zurich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following peace terms to France:

- (1) Morocco to go to Spain;
- (2) Indo-China to go to Japan;
- (3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;
- (4) Germany to have Alsace Lorraine and a free zone, of which conditions have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;
- (5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis for the duration of hostilities and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;
- (6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué on the Hitler-Petain talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin circles because its phrasing was vague. The German press has been ordered not to print it or comment on it.

Rome May Be Bombed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—It has been suggested in unofficial quarters that a British threat to bomb Rome as a reprisal for further attacks on Athens would constitute the most effective assistance to Greece.

Burma Road Bombing

KUNMING, Oct. 30 (Central News).—Twenty-seven Japanese planes made another attack on the Burma Road, yesterday morning. Damage was negligible. The air raid alarm was sounded in Kunming at 7.30 a.m. and the "all clear" given at 4.10 p.m.

ONE NAZI SHOOT ANOTHER

—Channel Dogfight

One German fighter shot another Messerschmitt in a recent dog-fight over the Channel.

The story has now been told by an R.A.F. flying officer, who was in the battle. The British pilot, flying a Spitfire, had just attacked and damaged two Messerschmitt 109s. He turned to attack a third.

When he was about to attack, a second Messerschmitt 109 passed him and shot down the first one. Apparently the German pilot got the wrong machine into his gun-sight.

Bomber Duels
Another strange feature of the air war is that British bombers returning from raids on Germany are encountering German bombers returning from raids on England—and the British are attacking the Germans.

Recently, early in the morning, a British heavy bomber was dropping some across the Channel. The crew were enjoying hot coffee after the night's bombing over Germany. Suddenly a Dornier 17 was sighted. The British pilot climbed to 35,000 ft. to engage the enemy.

There followed a running fight in which both pilots tried to get the other machine silhouetted against the moon.

The gunners of the British bomber opened fire. Tracer bullets were seen passing all around the Dornier, which thereupon jettisoned several small bombs, put on more speed, and escaped in the darkness.

Another British aircraft on the way home shot down this Dornier 20 minutes later.

Hit Attacker
During the same night another British bomber, homeward bound over the North Sea, was sighted by a Messerschmitt 110 long-range fighter, which attacked and opened fire at 250 yards.

The British gunners replied. The Messerschmitt passed right over the British bomber, which banked sharply and followed its front gun getting in several bursts at short range.

The German fighter dove towards the sea, flames and smoke coming from the fuselage.

Y.M.C.A. And Club May Merge For League Matches

There is the probability that for the purpose of the Hockey League that has recently been formed, the European Y.M.C.A. and the Hongkong Hockey Club will merge into one team. The combined team should present a formidable front, sufficiently so to challenge for League honours.

"Y" TEAMS
The following teams have been selected by the "Y" for matches to-morrow and Saturday:

To-morrow: "A" XI v. 1st I.K. Regt. H.K.S.A. (5 p.m.).—Benwell, Jordan and Saxby; Croft, Pennington and Waldron; Spence, Ure, Colledge, Dunne and Ireson.

Saturday: 1st XI v. Khalsa Assn. (4.15).—Benwell, Killeen and Yourell; Pennington, Coombe and Waldron; Smith, Morgan, Ure, Dunne and Bales.

2nd XI v. R. Scots 2nd (3 p.m.).—Fishlock, Heptonstall and Saxby; Smith, Tomlinson and Giechriat; Highlands, McGahan, Dormer, Ireson and Banks.

Club Cricket XI's

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday 2nd November at 2 p.m.:

1st XI v. C.S.C.C. at H.K.C.C.—H. Owen Hughes (Capt.), Surg. Lt. Com. W. G. Fennie R.N., R. D. Gillespie, Major D. C. E. Grose, M. F. L. Haymes, T. G. C. Knight, A. K. MacKenzie, J. C. C. Matthews, D. O. Parsons, J. L. C. Pearce, T. A. Pearce.

2nd XI v. Army 2nd XI at Sookun-poo.—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), C. W. E. Bishop, G. P. Charlton, Capt. A. J. Dewar, J. H. Fox, C. E. Gahagan, R. M. M. King, R. S. W. Patterson, E. W. Padney, D. S. Robb, I. P. Tomworth.

LATE NEWS

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Consult—

FIVE NAZI DIVISIONS REPORTED TO BE CONCENTRATED IN ALBANIA

Hitler's Armies Threaten The Whole of the Balkans

Special to the "Telegraph"

ISTANBUL, Oct. 29 (UP).—ACCORDING TO A HIGH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL SOURCE, FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS OF TROOPS ARE ALREADY IN ALBANIA, READY TO STAGE A "BLITZKRIEG" ACROSS NORTHERN GREECE AS SOON AS THE FRONTIER DEFENCES ARE PASSED.

A London message says that military officials have stated that Germany has been moving troops eastward ever since the collapse of France, and now has large numbers on, or within easy range of the Austro-Yugo-Slavia border.

In addition, it is reported that German forces are present in Italy and may be on the Italo-Yugo-Slavia frontier.

Other German concentrations are reported in Slovakia and Poland and even further north.

REVOLT SPREADS IN ALBANIA

State of War Declared

Special to the "Telegraph"

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (UP).—Reports received in Belgrade from the town of Ohrid on the frontier between Yugo-Slavia and Albania state that the rebellion in Albania is rapidly spreading. It is apparently carefully organised and is developing according to schedule.

Reports declare that time bombs exploded yesterday in the Prefecture buildings in both Valena and Sainte Quaranti, killing and injuring several people.

Authoritative reports also state that demonstrators in Athens wrecked the offices of the Alalitoria, the Italian Flying Company, as well as the buildings of the Lloyd Triestino and the Trieste Insurance Company.

Adriatic Gales

Another Belgrade message says that heavy gales are reported in the south Adriatic which have interrupted coastal shipping. They may possibly interfere with the transport of Italian troops to Albania.

Heavy snowfalls are reported in Slovenia. According to a Rome cable the Italian man-in-the-street learned for the first time at 1 p.m. to-day that he was at war with Greece when an extra edition of the noon newspaper appeared with to-day's war communique—31 hours after the attack was launched.

Although tension has been mounting ever since the assassination of the Albanian patriot Daut Hoggia, over 40,000,000 Italians were surprised to-day to find that hostilities had actually started.

Italians in the streets crowded around the news vendors in Rome, despite pouring rain, to seize the latest editions.

State of War

From Tirana comes the report that the Italian Minister of War, Signor Francesco Jacometti, has declared that a state of war exists in the southern half of Albania.

Patras reports that steel-helmeted police and troops have cordoned off the Italian quarter of the city to protect Greece's largest Italian colony against the vengeance of angry crowds. Mass demonstrations were held in Patras yesterday.

It is expected that military precautions will be taken against incidents during the mass funeral of air raid victims to-morrow.

Warships At Gibraltar

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MADRID, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Mencheta news agency has reported that fourteen British warships entered Gibraltar Harbour from the Mediterranean last night.

Cholera On Ship In Harbour

Eight Europeans In Quarantine

Eight Europeans, including two Hongkong women, must remain aboard a British ship now in harbour for some days owing to the discovery of a cholera case aboard the vessel.

The ship was due to sail to-day for a southern port, but the discovery yesterday that one of the Chinese steerage passengers from Amoy had contracted cholera led to the steamer being placed under quarantine restrictions.

The Europeans affected are Miss and Mrs. Reynolds, who are Hongkong evacuees, and six travellers from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. T. Vickers and their family of three, and Captain J. R. Cole.

The ship is also carrying 400 deck passengers.

When the cholera victim reported sick yesterday he was rushed to hospital where tests proved positive. The ship, as a result, will be detained in the harbour for some days.

U.S. Far East Evacuees: No Financial Help

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The State Department to-day said that Americans in the Far East who lack funds for evacuation will receive the same treatment as those who were assisted to leave Europe; namely, that the State Department would help locate relatives or friends or employers who can contribute to the removal cost.

Officials said the State Department never had funds sufficient to pay for the removal of any substantial number of citizens from any region, and at present only had a tiny fund for use by a very few totally destitute persons.

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

There are indications that Russia is nervous at the Nazi penetration into the Balkans and is preparing for any eventualities.

It is considered certain that Turkey will assist Greece in the event of Bulgaria attacking her.

According to a Belgrade report, seven Italian transports have arrived at Santi Quaranti and have disembarked Italian troops, who were sent immediately at the Camuria district in trucks.

Fifteen other transports have been observed in an open sea near Santi Quaranti, presumably bringing new contingents to Albania.

Italians May Strike At Salonika

GENEVA, Oct. 29 (Domei).—The Italians will probably strike at Salonika after skirting south of Lake Prespa, military experts in Budapest believe, according to a dispatch from the Hungarian capital published by the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung."

It is estimated that eight Greek Divisions are deployed along the Albanian border. Italian bombings of Florina and Kastoria south of the Yugoslav border are seen as indicating the likelihood of a Fascist thrust eastward to the sea.

Meanwhile, the Balkans appeared to be maintaining a "wait and see" attitude, according to the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" correspondent. The Yugo-Slav Cabinet has not met, despite the hurried return to Belgrade of the Premier, M. Dragisa Tsvetkovitch, and the Vice-Premier, Dr. Vukosa Matcehek.

While awaiting further developments in the Italo-Greek crisis, Yugo-Slavia is maintaining a strictly neutral stand, hoping for a localization of the conflict.

The Turkish Government and Press are maintaining a "wait and see" attitude although it is understood that a Turkish military mission is proceeding to Athens.

Quiet prevails on the Greek-Bulgarian border.

LONDON, Oct. 29 (British Wireless).—The King has approved the promotion of Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal to the rank of Acting Chief Marshal on taking over the post of Chief of Air Staff.

TURN to Back Page, Column 3



METAXAS' CALL TO ARMS

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—"With all confidence in our great and heroic Ally we are going to base our common, certain victory on the eternal principles of morality, justice and liberty established 3,000 years ago on the sacred soil we are now defending," says General Metaxas, Premier of Greece, in reply to the message Mr. Winston Churchill sent him on Monday.

General Metaxas added: "With the same serenity and resolution which led us to oppose aggression by a perfidious adversary we are going to march on to a final triumph."

Japanese Reaction To Italo-Greece War

TOKYO, Oct. 30, (Reuters).—The war between Italy and Greece is nothing other than a fresh struggle between Italy and Britain for supremacy in Greece and the surrounding seas, according to the "Asahi" which, under the caption "Outbreak of Italo-Greek Hostilities and the Axis Powers," expects that the hostilities will probably develop in the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean and Egypt.

"The Italian war against Greece is a fresh offensive for the construction of a new order in Europe, for which Japan, as a partner in the construction of a new world order, is under an obligation, through the Tripartite Treaty, to give whole-hearted assistance to Italy."

"It is further recalled in this connection that the Axis Powers have so far simultaneously made untiring efforts for the construction of a new order and attainment of their objectives in their respective spheres of activities in close co-operation," the "Asahi" adds.

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

NAZIS HAVE BAD DAY IN AIR

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—It was officially stated at 9 o'clock to-night that 22 German planes had been shot down during the day, and that seven British planes were missing, though four of the pilots were safe.

The communique added: "Late this afternoon, enemy aircraft, flying at considerable altitudes made a second attack on the Portsmouth area, dropped a number of bombs and damaged several houses and shops. Some casualties were caused including a small number killed."

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The German High Command stated this evening that during to-day's attack on Lowestoft, a British trawler was hit and began to list. During the night bombing raids were intensified on London and numerous fires caused.

Factories at Birmingham and Coventry, and the Liverpool harbour as well as several air bases were attacked, claim the Nazis.

The small-scale attacks on Germany last night were ineffective. Isolated points in residential sections were attacked and some civilians killed and injured, added the communique.

It was admitted that in north Germany a boiler plant was damaged.

French Coast Bombed
FOLKESTONE, Oct. 29 (UP).—At 8.20 p.m. to-day British Hurricanes, escorting bombing planes, flew across the English Channel after which heavy explosions were audible from the French coast.

Reports from London at 4 p.m. stated it was estimated that 100 German raiders, mostly of them bomb carrying fighting planes, attempted to reach London during to-day's first three alarms.

However, they were intercepted by British fighting planes and only a small proportion of the raiders penetrated the capital.

Raiders Hurled Back
LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The all clear signal was given in the London TURN to Back Page, Column 5

STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Stock Exchange to-day was generally quiet but there was some renewed interest in industrial shares in which breweries and tobaccos were prominent. Among oils, Trinidad issues were supported. Oilseed stocks were a fraction lower while Kafirs were heavy.

Shooting Down Of C.N.A.C. Air Liner

No Official Report Yet Available

The reported shooting down of a C.N.A.C. 14-passenger air liner by Japanese pursuit planes near the Yunnan-Kweichow border yesterday remains shrouded in mystery, and no official details had been received by the Hongkong office of the C.N.A.C. up to 11 p.m. to-day.

First reports said that Mr. W. E. Kent, pilot of the plane, who is an American, was among those injured. It was believed that several of the passengers and crew were killed.

However, the Company are not inclined to place much credence to any report pending advice from their Chungking official who left this morning for the scene of the incident.

It is expected that he will return to Chungking this afternoon and will immediately report fully to the Hongkong office.

Noel Coward In Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 30 (Domei).—Mr. Noel Coward, British playwright, arrived here aboard the Monterey, the first American evacuee ship. Mr. Coward's presence in the United States recently raised a question in the House of Commons when a member wanted to know why the author was not serving in the Army.

LATEST

C. N. A. C. Pilot Reported Killed

A "United Press" message received from Chungking at 2 o'clock this afternoon states that Mr. W. C. Kent, the pilot and six of eight passengers, all Chinese, were killed when the C.N.A.C. plane was shot down, 70 miles from Kunming.

The message adds that Mr. Kent was 37 years of age and a native of Kentwood, Louisiana.

The ill-fated plane was flying from Chungking to Kunming when it was intercepted by Japanese warplanes.

This is the second aerial incident within 48 hours. It is recalled that on Sunday a Eurasia Junkers plane was also shot down by Japanese bombers.

See Back Page For Further Late News

British Aircraft In Raid On Dodecanese

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships of the Mediterranean Fleet have carried out an attack on Malteza, capital of the island of St. Ampallia in the Dodecanese, the nearest air base to Athens, says an Admiralty communique.

A hangar was hit and set on fire, and an airplane slipway was damaged by a direct hit. A considerable number of bombs were dropped on barracks and in the ammunition dump area, causing heavy explosions which continued for some time after the aircraft had left the area. Incendiary bombs were also scattered over the target area. All our aircraft returned safely.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A total of \$1,403,077.45 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

Members of China Coast Officers & Marine Engineers Guilds of China (10th donation) \$350; Rockdene Lian \$40; M. B. C. \$10.

POPPY DAY FUND

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces the following contributions to date to the Poppy Day Fund:

H. E. L. Gen. E. P. Norton, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., \$100; the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. \$100; Hongkong St. George's Society \$200; Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell \$20; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. \$20; the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps \$150; British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. \$20; Standard Vacuum Oil Company \$20; T. C. Monaghan \$20; A. E. Germond \$20; Anonymous \$70; F. H. Tyson \$20; D. Benson \$10; J. P. Braga \$10; T. M. Gregory \$10; W. Naeff \$10; G. D. S. Thomson \$25; F. V. Jensen \$40; D. L. Nevegil \$10; Sir Abbott Macgregor \$50; L. Col. and Mrs. E. D. Matthews \$10; F. C. Hall \$20; G. C. Worrall \$20; W. H. Marshall \$20; G. Ritchie \$20; A. M. Leuenberger \$20; Mr. and Mrs. R. Johanneisen \$100; E. Ott \$10; Anonymous \$50; E. de Chantay \$20; D. Drummond \$20; J. Scott-Harston \$20; Total \$1,602.

Further contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Earl Hotel, Fund, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Cheques should be made payable to Thompson & Co., and crossed "Poppy Day Fund."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

In Memory of the late Miss Elsie Lopez: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Correa \$2; In Memory of the late Mrs. A. A. Xavier: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Correa \$2; China Light Staff: Hongkong Office \$7; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. M. de Figueiredo \$1; Miss G. d'Assumpcao and sisters \$1; Mr. and Mrs. D. Souza \$1; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo and family \$3; Mr. F. B. Silva \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Jose Gracia \$2; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Remedios \$1; Mr. G. A. Norens \$1; Mr. M. B. Gutierrez \$1; Mr. E. M. Gutierrez \$50.

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- 250 " " 1 Bomb Rack
- 500 " " 1 Stick of Bombs
- 1,000 " " A Bren Gun
- 5,000 " " Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin
- 10,000 " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters
- 100,000 " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane
- 500,000 " " 1 Flying Fortress
- 1,000,000 " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats
- 7,000,000 " " 1 Destroyer
- 40,000,000 " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser
- 160,000,000 " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by my wife Beatriz Natividade Fernandes de Souza. Dated the 28th October, 1940. J. M. X. DE SOUZA.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall. The Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, at floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says: The market continues steady with more sales reported than yesterday.

Buyers

Lands \$30.25
Yamnat Ferries \$22.25
Lights (old) \$0.70
Telephones (old) \$23.25
Entertainments \$0.45

Sellers

Lands \$31
Yamnat Ferries \$22.75
Telephones (old) \$24
Cements \$10.25
Vibro Piling \$8

Sales
Lands \$30.25
Lights (old) \$0.70
Electricity (old) \$37
Telephones (old) \$23.70

Mr. A. R. de Pinna \$1; Mr. F. B. B. \$50.

HONGKONG REFUGEE AND SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

The Council gratefully acknowledges the following gifts to their "1941 Appeal Fund":

Great Northern Telegraph Co. \$30; H. K. Chinese Women's Relief Association \$200; A. Wellhouse \$50; The British Fund for Relief of Distress in China \$5,000; H. K. Electric Co. \$50; Wallace Harper Co. Ltd. \$50.

WEALTHY CHINESE Dies In California; Memorial

MANILA, Oct. 30 (Central News).—Mr. D. C. Chuan, known as the overseas Chinese "Lumber King," passed away in California recently. His family has decided to contribute U.S. \$100,000 from his property to the Chinese Government for the relief of Chinese war refugees while his friends in Manila will raise U.S. \$100,000 and remit it to Madame Chiang Kai-shek for the relief of Chinese war orphans.

Mr. Chuan was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, Chairman of the Overseas Chinese War Relief Committee in the Philippines and founder of the Pookien Times in Manila.

KOBAYASHI FOR AMERICA?

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (UP).—Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, reputed to be friendly with the United States, may soon be appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

For the past four years, the Admiral has been Governor General of Formosa but recently he resigned and he is due in Tokyo to-day.

Americans who like him, say that he is cool towards the Axis.

TORCHES AND MATCHES BARRED IN BLACK-OUT

Offenders In Court

A batch of offenders against black-out regulations appeared at the Kowloon Magistrate before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfarlane.

Kwan Hung, 18, and Fong Ki, 23, were charged with flashing a torch at food stall in Ningpo Street. A Chinese air raid warden stated that he approached the first defendant as he was flashing a torch and collecting bowls from customers. The second defendant then snatched the torch from the other man and claimed it as his property. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

Wong Kam-fu, 13, school boy, failed to appear on a charge of flashing a torch at Reclamation Street. Bail of \$25 was ordered.

For flashing a torch at Woosung Street, Mr. Han, 23, was fined \$5. Ip Pang, 25, shop foki, was fined \$10 for the same offence at Salgon Street.

Wong Fu-chung, 32, sawmill worker, was fined \$3 for striking a match at Yen Chiu Street near the Shamshui Police Station. Hui Yiu, 28, rattan worker, was fined \$5 for the same offence in the same area.

In Mr. Himmsworth's Court, Leung So, 30, earth cooler, was fined 50 cents for striking a match at Nam Kok Street.

For flashing a torch at Prince Edward Road, Lo Ki, 20, shop foki, was fined \$1. Chiu Yu, 28, hawker, had his bail of \$5 estreated on a similar offence.

Leaving H.K. On Overseas Visit

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Railways, and now a Trustee of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Administration, is reported to be leaving for the Philippines and India. In India, he will visit the leading monasteries.

Mr. Yeh has been in Hongkong engaged in cultural enterprises. He recently rejected his friends' suggestion to celebrate his 60th birthday anniversary in view of the national crisis.

No Armistice Day Celebrations

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"28th October, 1940. 'I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public observance shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual.'

Club Cricket XI's

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday 2nd November at 2.30 p.m. at H.K.C.C. 1st XI. G.S.C.C. at H.K.C.C. H. Owen Hughes (Capt.), Surg. Lt. Com. W. G. Finkle R.N., R. D. Gillespie, Major D. C. E. Gros, M. F. L. Haynes, T. G. C. Knight, A. K. MacKenzie, J. C. C. Matthews, D. O. Parsons, J. L. C. Pearce, T. A. Pearce.

2nd XI. V. Army 2nd XI at Sookun-poo—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), C. W. E. Bishop, G. P. Charlton, G. J. E. Dewar, J. H. Fox, C. E. Gahagan, R. M. M. King, R. S. W. Paterson, E. W. Pudney, D. S. Robb, I. P. Tamworth.

TUBERCULOSIS TALK

A meeting of the Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held at 8.15 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, at the Queen Mary Hospital, with the Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, President, in the chair.

Dr. Ling Ke-dieh will speak on "Some aspects of the treatment of Tuberculosis," and all registered medical practitioners will be welcome.

It is announced that dress is optional.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	370
T.T. Singapore	82 1/2
T.T. Japan	105 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	22 1/2
T.T. Manila	45 1/2
T.T. Batavia	42 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	109
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	97
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/4
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23 1/4
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.04

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks 1,230 n.
H.K. Banks 62 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) 67 n.
Chartered 2. 28 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. 28 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. 2. 10 1/2 n.
East Asia 2. 72 n.

INSURANCES

Union 1. 175 n.
Canal 1. 387 1/2 n.
China Underwriters 1. 1 n.
H.K. Fire 1. 150 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases 1. 130 n.
Steamboats 1. 11 n.
Indo-China P. 1. 100 n.
Indo-China D. 1. 80 n.
Shell (Heavens) s/- 1. 35 n.
Waterbury 1. 0.90 n.

DOCKETS ETC.

Wharves 1. 104 1/4 n.
Docks (old) 1. 10 n.
Docks (new) 1. 15 1/4 n.
Providents 1. 4.60 n.
Shui Dockyards 1. 28 n.

MINING

Kailan s/- 1. 14 n.
Kailan s/- 1. 14 n.
H.K. Mines 1. 1 1/4 n.

LANDS

Hotels 1. 3.20 n.
Lands 1. 31 n.
Lands 4% Debentures 1. 100 n.
Shui Lands Sh. 1. 10.70 n.
Humphreys 1. 7.10 n.
H.K. Realities 1. 3.35 n.
Chinese Estates 1. 100 n.

UTILITIES

Peak Tram (old) 1. 18 n.
Peak Tram (new) 1. 7.40 n.
Star Ferries (new) 1. 59 1/4 n.
Y. Ferries 1. 22 1/4 n.
China Lights (old) 1. 0.37 1/2 n.
China Lights (new) 1. 0.40 n.
H.K. Electric (old) 1. 37 n.
H.K. Electric (new) 1. 30 1/4 n.
Macao Electric (new) 1. 17 n.
Sandakan Lights 1. 1.16 n.
Telephones (old) 1. 23.70 n.
Telephones (new) 1. 9.55 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macg. (Ord.) Sh. 1. 14.90 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pref.) Sh. 1. 12 n.
Canton Ices 1. 1 n.
Cements 1. 10 1/4 n.
H.K. Ropes 1. 6.35 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms 1. 17 1/4 n.
Watsons 1. 9.10 n.
Lane Crawford 1. 7.45 n.
Sinceres 1. 2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.) 1. 30 n.
Powell Ltd. 1. 1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. 1. 37 1/4 n.
Shui Cotton 1. 180 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4% 1. 99 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934) 1. 95 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1940) 1. 95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G.S.Bds. 1. 35 1/2 n.
H.K. Entertainments 1. 0.42 n.
Constructions (old) 1. 1.60 n.
Constructions (new) 1. 1 n.
Vibro Piling 1. 8 n.
Maramans Inv. (Ord.) 1. 7.0 n.
Maramans Inv. (H.K.) s/- 1. 2.0 n.

Hockey

Y.M.C.A. And Club May Merge For League Matches

There is the probability that for the purpose of the Hockey League that has recently been formed, the European Y.M.C.A. and the Hongkong Hockey Club will merge into one team. The combined team should present a formidable front, sufficient to challenge for League honours.

"Y" TEAMS

The following teams have been selected by the "Y" for matches to-morrow and Saturday:

To-morrow—"A" XI v. 1st H.K. Regt. H.K.S.A. (8 p.m.)—Benwell, Jordan and Saxby; Croft, Pennington and Waldron; Spence, Ure, Colledge, Dunn and Ireson.

Saturday 1st XI v. Khalsa Assn. (4.15)—Benwell, Killen and Yuriff; Pennington, Coombe and Bates; 2nd XI v. R. Sports and (8 p.m.)—Pishlock, Yuriff and Pennington; Smith, Tomlinson and Gilchrist; Higgins, McGahan, Dorrer, Ireson and Banks.

FRONTIER VIOLATION

Twenty Thailand bombers and 18 fighters yesterday crossed the border three times and circled the airfield at Vietnam Capital of Laos, but dropped no bombs. Vietnamese is believed to be the first objective in the event of hostilities with Thailand.

Reliable sources declare that Air Nippon is planning a new service between Hanoi, Tourane, Saigon and Bangkok—United Press.



YES... IRON IS ESSENTIAL for growing youngsters (and for grown-ups, too)... to help build good, healthy, red blood. BOSCO adds to milk iron that is lacking in many foods. And children drink more milk with chocolate-flavored BOSCO. Costs so little, too.

IRON: Relative available amounts in SPINACH — RAISINS — BOSCO

Easy to mix. BOSCO is a concentrated liquid. Stir one teaspoonful of chocolate-flavored BOSCO into a glass of whole milk (hot or cold) and it's ready.

Years of patient experimenting by Dr. Max Wallerstein, noted food chemist, preceded his invention of BOSCO. These experiments were followed by further researches to demonstrate its nutritional properties, conducted at the Food Research Laboratories, New York, under the direction of Dr. Philip B. Hawk.

The Effect of the Addition of BOSCO on the Iron and Copper Content of Milk

Whole Milk 1. 2.4 0.15
BOSCO 1. 75 0.2

BOSCO-in-Milk (1 teaspoonful per glass) 1. 5.9 0.44
Increase due to BOSCO 147% 194%

BOSCO-in-Milk (2 teaspoonsful per glass) 1. 9.0 0.70
Increase due to BOSCO 275% 366%

Sole Representatives: AUW PIT SENG'S TRADING CO. LTD. Shanghai-Hong Kong-Singapore-N. E. I.

州廣在食 Environment and Fare

A choice, dainty meal, is a necessity, and if given restful and fascinating surroundings, becomes a pleasurable experience.

The Golden City Restaurant offers both food and environment par excellence.

The furnishing is luxurious, over \$300,000 having been expended in the provision of china, silver, ivory ware and decorations.

No expense has been spared in providing Hongkong with a Chinese Restaurant de luxe—and yet, the cost of dining and entertaining your friends at this popular rendezvous is not excessive.

GOLDEN CITY RESTAURANT 家酒城金

Queen's Road, Central (Opposite Central Market)

Telephones: 2012 & 20447



BOSE FOR ASSEMBLY

Dacca, Oct. 29. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is at present detained under the Defence of India Rules, will be declared elected unopposed on Tuesday at the election for the Central Legislative Assembly.—Reuter.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1821. Paid-up Capital £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000 Reserve Fund £2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON, 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4. Sub-Agencies in London: 117/119, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

West End Branch: 14/16, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Manchester Branch: 32, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Alor Star, Amoy, Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND General Banking Business Transacted. FIXED DEPOSITS received and shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee Business, Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office—15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Authorised Capital £1,000,000 Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Reserve Fund and Profit £1,254,000

The Bank of England & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES: Bankok, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

TRUSTEE AND EXECUTORSHIP UNDERTAKEN.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received in Local Currency and Sterling on terms that may be ascertained on application.

D. BENSON, Manager.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

The Happy-Go-Lucky Hour Relayed from London

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1.215 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.2 m.c.s. per second.

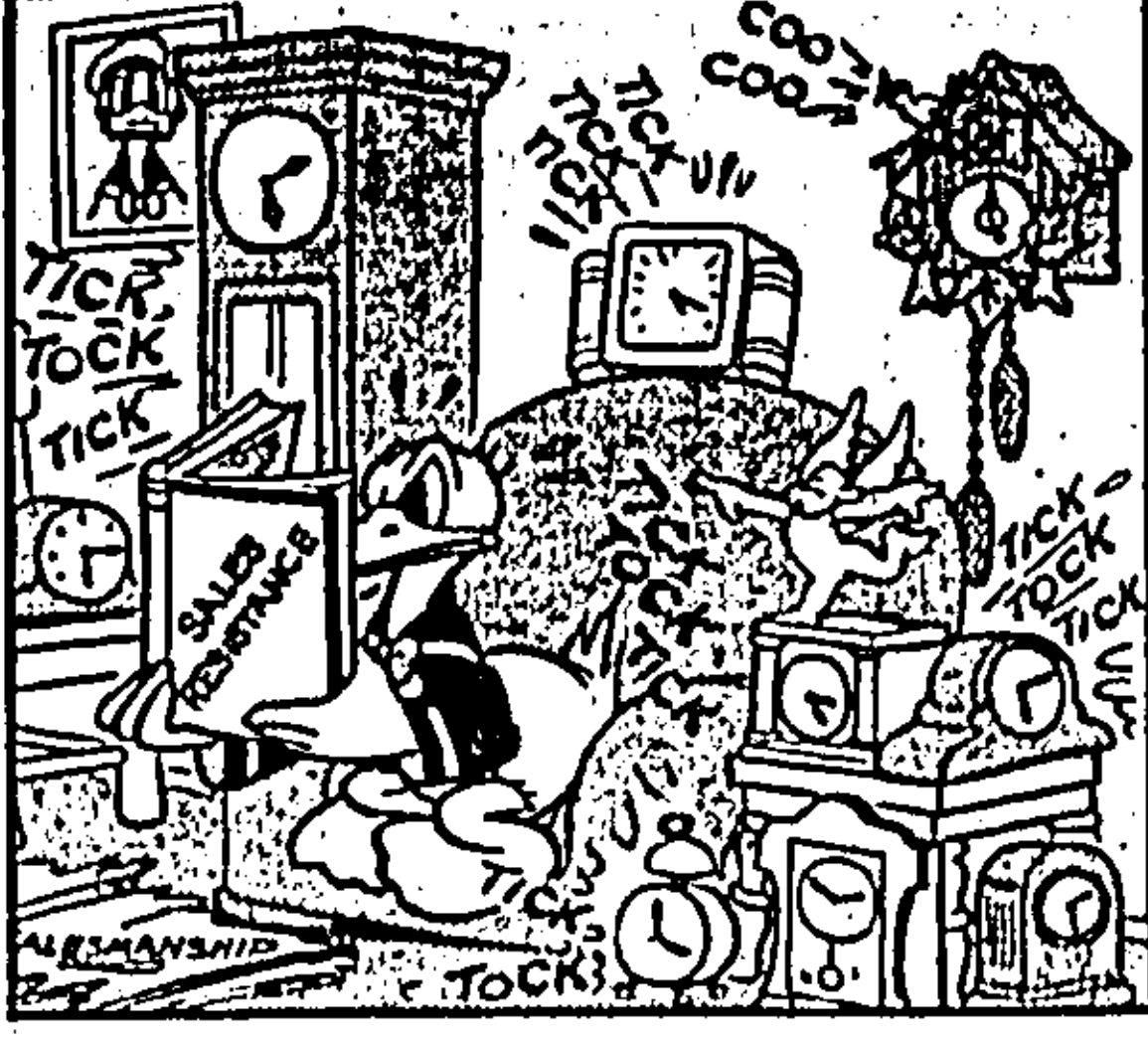
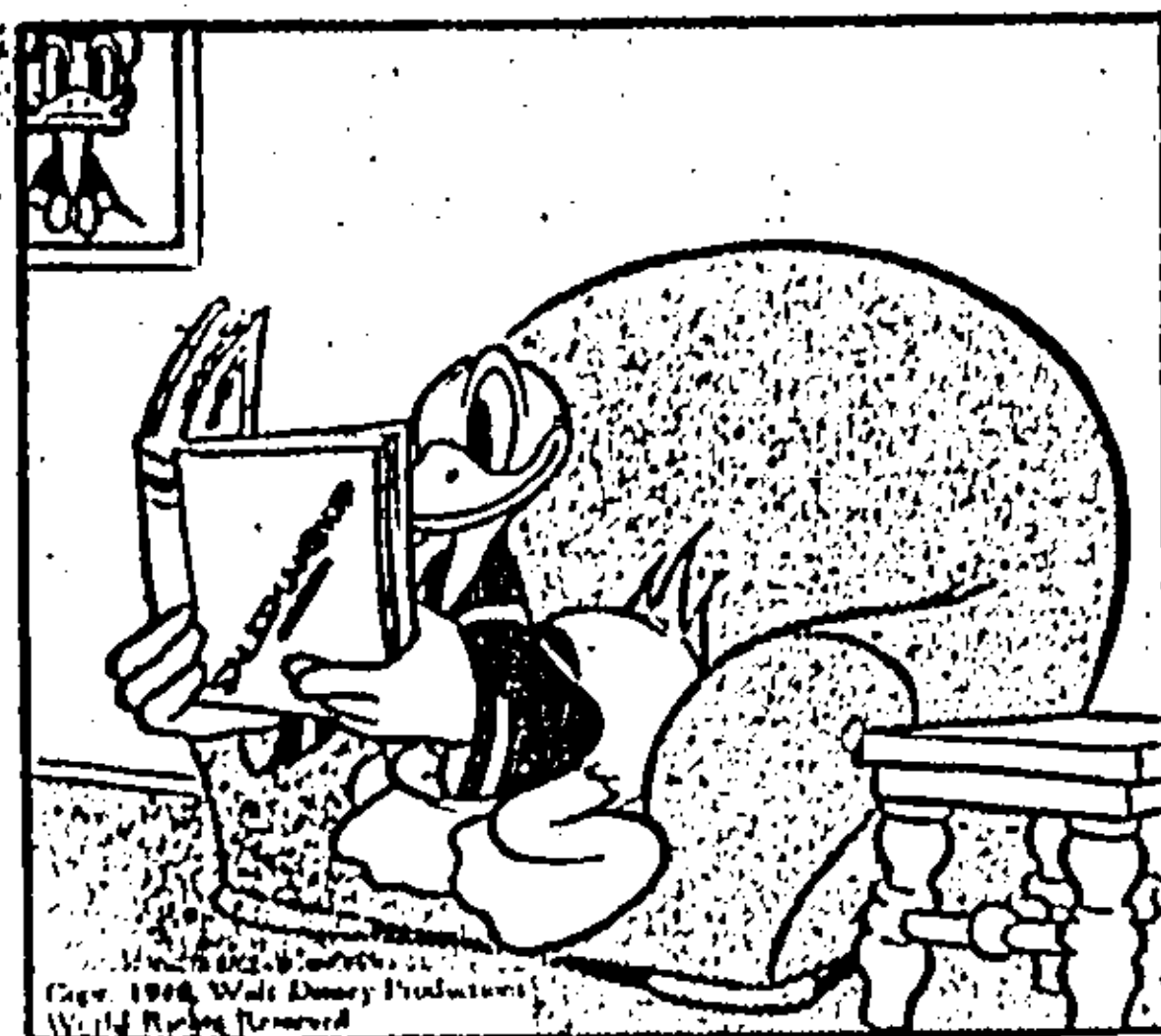
H. K. T. 12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession. 12.30 Compositions of Ivor Novello. 1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.30 Concert Waltzes and Tangos. 1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Mendelssohn—Quartet in D Major, Op. 44, No. 1. Stradivarius String Quartet. 2.15 Close Down.

2.30 Selections from Act I of Mozart's "Don Giovanni". 2.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Away with
The Droops!
by drinking—
Lane Crawford's
ORANGE PEKOE
TEA
\$2.00 per lb.

Specially blended to suit the local water
—the finest tea value obtainable to-day!

Special quotations for Clubs,
Hotels, Shipping Houses, etc.

MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our Airplanes

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equalling Germany's output.

Such achievement, after a poor start, was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of the aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were the great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation, and a powerful if belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up for lack of quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded. For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed airscrew, designed for the single-engine fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew, and the Hurricane's performance, too, was correspondingly improved.

The Spitfire, with its armament of eight machine-guns which together can fire 9,000 rounds a minute, became capable of over 400 m.p.h. and to add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant, with power-operated gun turret amidships.

Among Britain's bombers the Wellington is one of the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engine midwing monoplane has a range with full bomb load of 3,200 miles, which means that it could fly non-stop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in reserve.

The Wellington's geodetic construction so distributes stresses that the aircraft can withstand a very heavy battering and still remain airworthy. The aircraft also carries a very heavy defensive armament, which includes power-operated gun turrets in the nose and tail, each equipped with a battery of machine-guns.

Next on the bomber list come the Hampden and the Whitley, both twin-engine midwing monoplanes. The range of each is about 2,000 miles, which would enable them to fly non-stop with full load from, say, Sydney to Perth or from Montreal to Vancouver. The Hampden has a top speed equal to that of the Wellington. The Whitley's maximum is about 20 m.p.h. less.

Both carry big bomb loads and a heavy defensive armament. Like the Wellington, the Whitley is equipped with power-operated gun turrets in nose-and tail. These turrets have been used by the R.A.F. for some time, but it is interesting to note that only recently have the Germans discovered the principles on which they work.

Bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. have also perfected a technique of formation flying. This formation flying is one of the main reasons for the low casualties among British bombers.

Best-known of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a top speed of 295 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engine machine from the same designers.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy high explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs, have crashed on blast furnaces. Terrible explosions have followed.

At Dortmund there have been eleven raids, including five on its canal and two each on its aerodrome and petrol stocks.

In scores of other raids on Germany's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Barmen, and to the east, Hamm and Soest. Hamm alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions in six weeks.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations.

In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

Daring low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action, have also been common.

SOLVING WOMEN'S WARTIME PROBLEMS

By
DAPHNE CLARE
the well-known woman
journalist

Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important. With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort.

Slight changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three or four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop and steaks for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butchers' term "offal"—all unrationed, included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a pig), calf's and sheep's head and feet. From the poultryer she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these, rabbit, rabbit's livers, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 6d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" as a loaf or sausage in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie", an English dish of minced meat with the pie-crust made of mashed potatoes and baked in the oven. Neighbours are vying with each other to find new ways of serving mince these days.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, as kippers and bloaters, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, of which there is no shortage, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind of cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into a stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. Quite an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of cakes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day, there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Office girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the canteens. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm.

As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head bandana fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

The "bandeau", made of shenet, a light woollen scarf of a length of any other material twisted round the head to suit individual taste, is the commonest and one of the smartest war economies in hats. But all women keep a gay frock or two in the wardrobe and a frivolous bit of a hat to put on when the men folk in the forces come home on leave.

Silk stockings are now more often kept for dressy occasions only and there is a fashion for bare legs, sometimes made up to look sunburnt with a pencil line down the back of the leg to imitate the seam of the absent stockings.

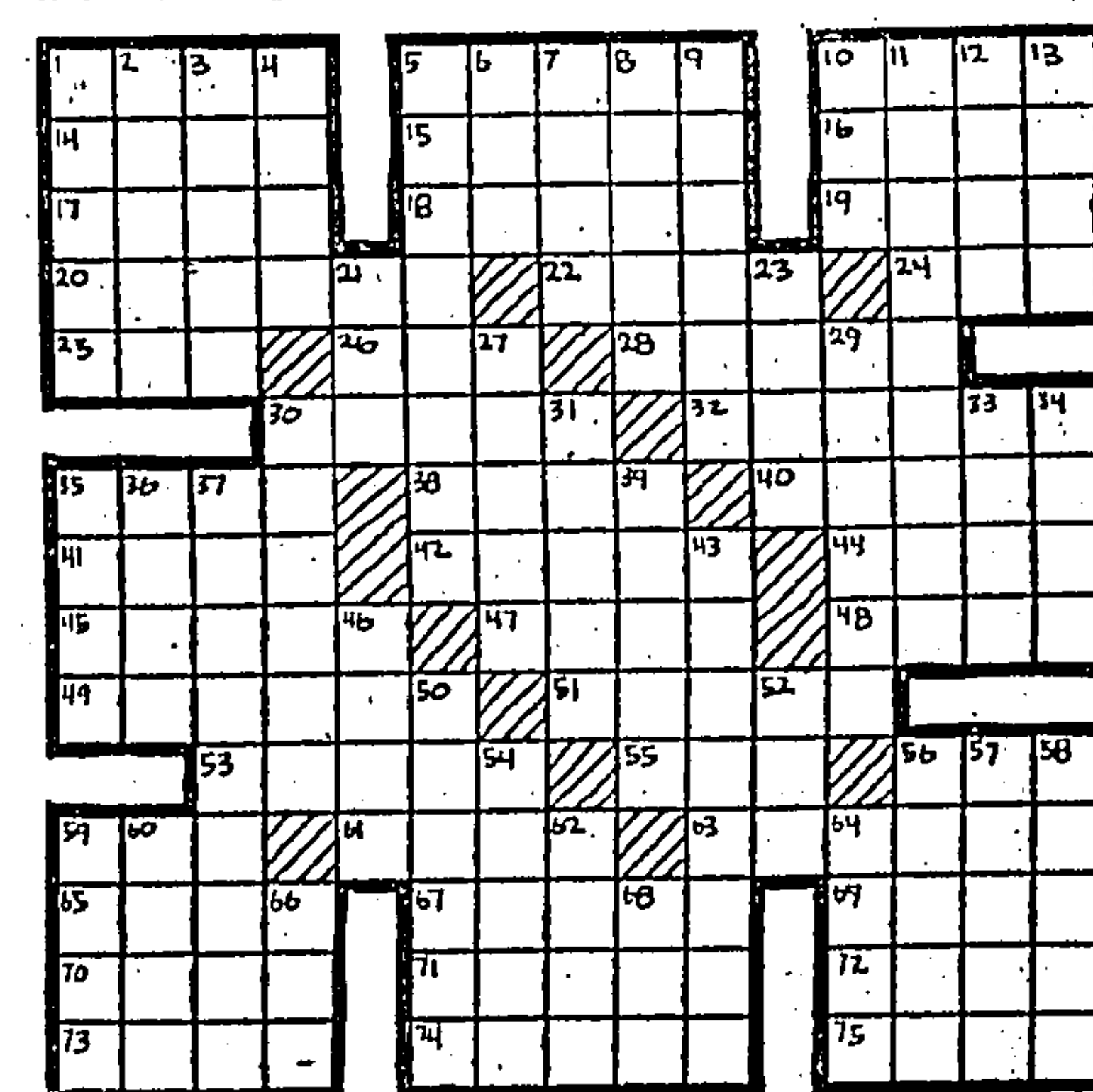
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWERS TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1-Retail store
2-Donald Owsie (pt.)
3-Imitates slavishly
4-Disabled
5-In regard to
6-Prison room
7-Enchanted chamber
8-For hailing
9-Author of "The
Gleaner and the
Sheaf"
10-Group of three
11-Wrote
12-Perpetual look
13-Chart
14-Abstract conception
15-Of being
16-Part of mouth
17-Three-dimensional
phenomenon
18-Kid
19-Scratch
20-Prentis hall
21-Contralto
22-Perpetual food
23-Lava burden upon
24-Turn to another
course
25-Book to narrate
events
26-Piece of horse
27-Tenor
28-Press with haste
29-Diversion
30-Minister to
31-Hong-like verse
32-Point of view
33-Toward ship's rear
34-West Indian
35-Fish for eating

DOWN
1-Quaker pioneer
2-High-ranking
clerk
3-Tingle
4-Dissection
5-South American
mountain range
6-Books
7-Part of play
8-Parade
9-Name of Charles
Lamb
10-Competitive action
11-Pyrexia
12-Deeds
13-Fine dress
14-Declining
15-Of first altitude
16-Crest Lake
17-Ready for
service, as army
18-Heretic
19-Recited
20-True skin
21-Ship's food
22-Charles (Dantini)
23-Worthless
24-Blacksmith's hearth
25-Type of cloth
26-Corset cord tied
27-1121
28-Live and fall of
sea level
29-Minimum compound
30-Mill
31-Fur



WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

Heavy aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command are blasting a big hole in Germany's industrial heart—the Ruhr.

Since the Nazis over-ran the Low Countries and boasted "now the Ruhr is safe", formations of the R.A.F.'s most powerful bombers have given the Ruhr no rest.

The only "security" it enjoys is the knowledge that within the next twenty-four hours there will be another crash of British bombs, another race by the public to shelters, another hold-up in production.

Regular raids on the Ruhr by the Royal Air Force, following earlier sporadic attacks, began on the night of June 1—2.

"For the sixth night in succession", the Air Ministry communique announced on June 7, "our aircraft bombed

the Ruhr." After the sixth the Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

On only two nights in the first six weeks of their non-stop onslaughts did unfavourable weather hinder the bombers but it did not keep them back. That is worth remembering in view of the Nazis' pre-war sneer that Britain's was a "fair weather" Air Force!

Another thing to remember when one reads in Air Ministry bulletins of raids on the Ruhr is that the havoc wrought by these attacks extends over the whole Ruhr area—that is far beyond the Ruhr towns proper.

The raids almost invariably include the pounding of military objectives in the Rhine-

land to the west, and in Westphalia to the north and east; not to mention objectives farther afield in Hamburg and Bremen, and, nearer home, like those in Holland and Belgium.

Essen, home of Krupp's munitions hub of the Ruhr area, is being forced to spend many hours in its shelters. Though powerfully defended by ground defences, it has suffered seven severe bombings on separate occasions, not counting the several raids that sometimes take place during one night's attack.

Krupp itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy high explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs, have crashed on blast furnaces. Terrible explosions have followed.

At Dortmund there have been eleven raids, including five on its canal and two each on its aerodrome and petrol stocks.

In scores of other raids on Ger-

many's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Barmen, and to the east, Hamm and Soest. Hamm alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions in six weeks.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations.

In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

Daring low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action, have also been common.

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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NEW MONSTROSITY

THE machinations of the Axis have produced another monstrosity—an utterly unjustified attack by Italy on small, peace-seeking Greece—and another heroic sequel which we all may hope will not end in a second Poland, a clarion call to the people to defend themselves against the legions of the barbarians.

We can be satisfied in this instance that it was not British promises that induced Greece to withstand the greedy demands of Mussolini; nor was it British violation of Greek neutrality that provoked the war. The Duce has learnt the art of fabrication—or at least he has taken his finishing lessons—from his partner Hitler, and one excuse was as good as another for him as he has only to convince his own people. The rest of the world looks on, hardened to shock by repeated and flagrant violations of sacred treaties, and realises that the talk of world domination so long regarded as Democratic propaganda, is in truth the main object of the Axis Powers.

If Greece can survive she will have played a noble part in rebuffing that object; if she sustains the conflict for a few weeks with British aid, she will have thrown yet another doubt on the invulnerability of the great Axis land machines in Central Europe; if she defends herself for months she will light the torch that the ancient Marathon runners used to carry from city to city—a flame that in this case will set afire the latent spirit of Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria.

The world also waits to see what Turkey will do. Handicapped as she is by doubts as to Russia's real intentions, Turkey may take no more than a passive role at first, but it is doubtful whether Stalin can afford to continue playing blind man's buff with his partners by what may be politely called in his case "defensive aggression," now that the fate of his own country is seriously involved.

The Axis will certainly not attack Russia until it has disposed of, or made peace with Great Britain, and it would appear that Stalin has no much confidence in our ability to defend ourselves as we have, or he would not leave so much to chance. Finally, we in England and the British Empire have a clear cut purpose in fighting the enemy which, in

ONE YEAR OF WAR:

by STRATEGICUS.

The anniversary of the outbreak of the war finds Britain in a very different position from any which was expected.

But to reckon up the accounts it is necessary to realise that from the conditions under which the war broke out, it was likely that Germany would win all the earlier successes.

She attacked Poland at her own chosen moment, without warning; and this means that the years of her preparation were accomplished. She had for a long time promised her people guns in place of butter; and they had certain-

ly secured the guns. She had assembled and trained a vast army, equipped with everything which could promise it victory; ment of the world; and it is she had accumulated stocks of impossible, at present, entirely all the commodities she might to disentangle the speed and require and which the British magnitude of her success from blockade might cut off; she had these wholly barbarous ex-

brought her war industries to the peak of production. On the other hand, the allies were neither prepared for war nor in the least anxious to engage in it. France, as we now know, was short of aeroplanes and heavy tanks; Britain had no army of continental proportions and no Air Force of a size proportionate to her risks.

In neither country was there any sign of the mobilisation of industry for war purposes. It was, therefore, quite inevitable that the first year's balance sheet should show German successes and allied reverses. Everyone expected it; and any other result would have been incredible. The unarmed man may win in the end; he cannot win in the beginning.

We are not a "beleaguered fortress." Our communications are intact; we can enter and leave as we wish and need; we can cross the enemy's frontiers at will and strike blows at the heart of his strength. He, at all events, recognises this, so thoroughly that he has been delivering an attack as resolute as it is skillfully planned.

He took six weeks after the French surrender to mount the Air offensive, and he has been engaged on it for weeks. The first phase of the massed attacks on Britain was severely checked that, apart from sporadic day attacks he has transferred his attentions to the night.

His objectives are obvious. He must put out of action all the aerodromes, the aircraft hundreds of thousands of Polish factories and all munition works and communications, in order to crush the Air Force itself. He has moved forward his aerodromes towards the Channel Coast; and he is varying the form of his attack daily.

The massed Air attacks in the south of England, where alone he can use his fighters, have been exchanged for widespread raids, in order to weaken our concentration. He has inevitably achieved some success. He has damaged some of our aerodromes; but we know from unhappy experience at Stavanger that it is almost impossible to damage an aerodrome so severely that it cannot be repaired rapidly. As for the rest neither his day raids nor his night expeditions have done any great damage.

The night raids, weak and merely occasional at present,

the absence of specific war aims, can be broadly stated as a desire to smash the totalitarian Government and to restore the security of other democratic nations. In that aim we ignore Russia's stand because she has allowed herself to be aligned with the aggressors.

So far as we know she is ready to step in and grab the weakened Central European States for herself when the combatants are exhausted. Therefore, until she declares herself—and proves her declaration by facts—we expect no help from Russia and she takes the risk of being the eventual victim of the Axis.

though likely to become more formidable later on, appear to September 20.

But it is evident that if over there were a chance of piercing the German defensive positions as I can, I fail to see the possibility of our being unable to deal with any attack he can mount against us; and all the time the Royal Air Force, incomparable in its skill and courage and in the not distant future destined to be incomparable numerically, is dealing the heaviest blows at the sources at his war potential.

The attack on the front between the Moselle and the Rhine never threatened to break through. The French suffered from the illusion that the Maginot line was "impregnable," in the sense that it could not be pierced without the sacrifice of a colossal number of men, and they transferred this "impregnability" to the West Wall.

It is impossible to think that the attack, though directed with great skill, was ever pressed sufficiently. Though heavy armoured units were used, the average depth of penetration never exceeded three miles. At its greatest, it was only 8 or 9 miles; and this was where the German territory pushed a salient into France. Some good tactical positions were secured, giving observation over the German lines that would have been valuable if any real advance were projected.

But when it was seen that Poland could offer no further organised resistance the French not only broke off the attack but withdrew the divisions from the advanced positions, leaving only light outposts. When the Germans, in the middle of October, determined to recover lost ground their blow accordingly spent itself in the air; but at the end of the operations the French positions were almost entirely on their own soil once more.

It was no great matter in itself; but it was ominous, and in fact from that time the initiative even in raiding activity was abandoned almost entirely to the enemy. The allies settled down behind their defensive lines and the offensive spirit, without which no war is won, frittered un-noted away.

About a month after the end of the Finnish campaign Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The first could make no defence and she featured in the German plan only as a ladder and the gate of the Baltic. The lack of organised resistance in Norway was largely due to treachery and the adoption of several naval expedients. But the actual invasion campaign had been planned with a view to have an operation of considerable skill and daring. One seems to have fallen to an invasion from the air; and parachutists were used in various parts of the country.

Norway's determination to resist was fortified by an allied expedition which attempted to prevent the consolidation of the German position. The expedition, however, was of no avail. The German plan only as a ladder and the gate of the Baltic. The lack of organised resistance in Norway was largely due to treachery and the adoption of several naval expedients. But the actual invasion campaign had been planned with a view to have an operation of considerable skill and daring. One seems to have fallen to an invasion from the air; and parachutists were used in various parts of the country.

The first part of the plan should not have proved difficult; but the operation of the allied force, attempting to advance upon Trondheim from the north, suddenly found the Germans attacking their rear and flank from the fjord. The check proved decisive.

The southern arm advancing, on the appeal of the Norwegian Staff, down the Gudbrandsdal encountered the Germans with artillery, armoured cars and aeroplanes. It was less than a brigade strong and was not armed for such operations. There were no ports equipped for the disembarkation of tanks and artillery, no aerodromes for an adequate air force. It was therefore a clash of two periods. The Germans were skillfully directed; and when it was seen that they had left the Osterdal, climbed the ridge and cut the railway between Dombas and Trondheim, the allied force was withdrawn.

Operations continued at Narvik for some weeks until the port and area were captured; but by this time the offensive in the west had made such unexpected progress that it was felt to be wiser to evacuate Narvik also. The operations at Trondheim were doomed as soon as the naval attack was abandoned.

The statement was premature; but it was true that the three armies west of the Vistula were partly enveloped, and in spite of their desperate struggle the position at the end of the second week appeared to be beyond hope.

But the Russian intervention put an end to organised resistance. The internal combustion engine had claimed its first victim. Yet the Poles had fought with such stubborn heroism and fighting ability that they completely misled the French Staff who, recognising under what great handicaps they had suffered, thought it inconceivable that an only partly mobilised army could have achieved so much if the mechanised attack had been very formidable.

They were the more disposed to accept this conclusion since they were experimenting with these very tactics on the western front, and making no great headway with them. It must be remembered that Britain and France did not go to war until three days after the opening of the Polish campaign and the French, upon whom at first the brunt of the fighting must fall, did not complete their mobilisa-

tion until the midnight of stance, the city was subjected to a merciless bombardment from the air. The Dutch had neither the aeroplanes nor the tanks to strike back; and the Commander-in-chief surrendered.

Meanwhile, before the allies had time to use their strength in Belgium, the main defensive position had been irretrievably undermined through some fatal mischance which is even now not fully understood. The line of the Meuse-Albert Canal was turned through the crossing of the two bridges opposite Maastricht. But worse was to follow, since a day or two later Sedan had fallen and German armoured divisions were permitted to follow General Corp's troops across the Meuse bridge.

This success was immediately exploited. More powerful tanks than had yet been encountered, operating with low-flying aeroplanes, advanced west and south. In the former direction they turned the extension of the Maginot line and threatened the allied positions in Belgium. The allied armies had to fall back.

For some days they attempted to stem the advance, but the fatal over-confidence which had led the French Staff to underestimate the Polish fighting quality and consequently the formidableness of the German tactics, and their dependence on the defensive, now betrayed them.

They had thought out no means of containing the heavy tank and the dive-bomber, and they never evolved one. The attempt to stem the German advance to the west consequently failed, and the allied forces were cut in two.

German armoured divisions at once began to advance up the Channel coast in the rear of the allied armies. The only attempt to heal the breach was made by General Gort and it failed. The Germans had immense superiority in the air. Their armoured detachments were dominant.

It was even noted by a French military spokesman as "brilliant" that the military could check tanks. The idea of firing point blank seemed almost an indecency. The Belgian army was driven to surrender; and it seemed as if the internal combustion engine would win only another victory. It was at this point that the Dunkirk episode came to restore sanity and hope to the outlook; for it all that had gone before seemed a triumph of the machine this was a victory of morale.

The brilliant defences of Calais and Boulogne were its prelude; but the amazing battles which covered the evacuation of Dunkirk were a conclusive proof that numbers, engines and machines could be beaten by the cool head and steady heart.

This morale is not weakened but strengthened by the immediate sequel. The Germans at once fell upon the main allied armies standing along the Somme and above the Aisne to the Maginot line. In four days they had broken through the Somme positions; and in another four, fighting across the whole front up to the Maginot line, had convinced General Weygand that all was lost.

On June 16 French armies were ordered to cease fighting and Marshal Petain asked for an armistice. The rest is anti-climax. On June 25 fighting on the western front ceased. The French were defeated before they gave battle. The fatal obsession with the defensive, with its futile belief in the "impregnability of the defensive" and its evil brood of fear, mental sterility and defeatism had run its predestined course. Only now is it fully realised that the obsession with the defensive in the end breeds inability even to defend.

Italy entered the war on June 10 when it was obvious that France was beaten, and in less than a month had seized Kassala and Gallabat in the Sudan which offer good starting points for an advance on Khartoum; and in another month had taken Moyale in Kenya and the whole of British Somaliland.

But all the exchanges on the Egyptian front have so far been to our advantage; and it is sound sense as well as sound strategy to concentrate on the main front. With evident skill and obvious resolution Italy has begun to carry out her role; but there are strong forces in the Near East, and the real test has yet to come.

So on the threshold of the second year of the war Britain stands stripped of illusion, with her arms in her hand and faith in herself. She has jettisoned much of the baggage train that would have fatally impeded her as it ruined France.

No one is inclined to think she has not lost much in the defection of France. But she realises that her main strategy is intact, though the pressure of the blockade is weakened in some directions. She has discovered that in spite of all the specious reasoning man is master of the machine, that numbers are not necessarily decisive except when the disparity is extreme, that quality is more than quantity. These are ruins, but they had been overlaid by much sophistry.

She recognises that she has only herself to depend upon, but only that she is strategically so placed that defeat is inconceivable and that, with the wise offensive use of her powers, she can bring her enemies to ruin.

ITALY FORCED TO TAKE BACK SEAT

"Hands Off" Says Hitler

ZURICH, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—A Franco-German agreement has been made possible only by Hitler at the Florence meeting, persuading Mussolini to accept a limitation of Italy's territorial aspirations with regard to France, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

Italian aspirations envisaged the cession by France of Corsica, Savoy and Tunis, but it is understood that under the new settlement, France will retain Corsica and Savoy, and possibly even Nice. With regard to Tunis, nothing is known.

It is thought likely that Italy stipulated that she receive compensation at the expense of Greece.

Other concessions Germany probably made to France include: French retention of Lorraine but not Alsace.

The transfer of the Vichy Government to Paris; The moving northwards of the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

France's Obligations
In return for these concessions, France will be bound to co-operate economically and politically in establishing under German leadership a "new order" in Europe aimed against Britain.

It is thought here that France will probably hand over to the Axis Powers, naval bases on her Mediterranean coast and French North Africa. The French Colonial Army would probably not fight against Britain unless it were attacked but the possibility of the French Fleet participating in the war cannot be excluded.

Peace Talks Denied
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There is no foundation to rumours of peace negotiations or cessation of territory by the French Government to Germany and Italy, states a French Embassy statement issued here to-day.

The statement also denies that the Axis Powers have the use of strategic bases or that there is any curtailment of French sovereignty in any point in France or the Empire.

No Strategic Bases
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The French Legation in a statement issued to-day said the Minister was authorized to deny the report that strategic bases in France or her Colonies had been placed at the disposal of Italy or Germany.

MOSCOW MOVES

Diplomats Work On Balkan War

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Speeding cars through the foreign colony here to-day bore witness to the intense diplomatic activity due to the Balkan developments.

The Greek Minister, M. Diamantopoulos, called early on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Rosso, is understood to have seen the German envoy, Herr von Schulenberg.

The Soviet press publishes long accounts of the Italo-Greek developments without comment.

Anglo-Turkish Friendship
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Anglo-Turkish friendship is accentuated by a telegram sent to-day by the King to the President of Turkey on the occasion of the celebration of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

In his telegram, His Majesty expressed cordial greetings and heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the great Turkish nation.

Athens Cheers And Prepares For War

By BEN AMES

"United Press" Staff Correspondent

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—The second day of the war finds Athens converted into the capital of a nation grimly determined to take her place in the World War.

The city was awakened at day-break not by air raid alarms as it was yesterday, but by noisy throngs in Constitution Square where they besieged the Palace, cheering and clapping the arrival of Staff Officers and Government officials.

Wildest enthusiasm greeted the King, impressive in a new service uniform as Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Legation Demonstration
Outside the British Legation there were more crowds cheering, singing and waving the British, American and Greek flags.

Most menfolk of military age who were born in Greece but who are British and American citizens are anxious to enlist in the proposed Greek International Brigade.

A delegation of former Venizelist officers, once the greatest of the Greek fighting forces who were dismissed for their part in the 1935 revolt, have petitioned the King and Premier Metaxas to be allowed to participate in their country's defence.

Air Raid Precautions
Shop assistants have criss-crossed their windows in the main streets with adhesive tape, while air raid wardens in steel helmets, are slipping coffee outside the elegant cafes—saluting the khaki troops in full kit leaving for the front, and giving a special cheer for the Mules Corps with their mountain guns.

Collars and basements throughout the city are speedily being converted into refuges against air attacks.

Turkey Keeps Eye On Bulgars For Treachery

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Inquiries confirm that Turkish policy in the Italo-Greek conflict will be non-belligerence though not disinterestedness in the outcome of the conflict.

Turkish sympathy is solidly behind Greece and should Bulgaria make a hostile move, it is firmly believed that Turkey would also move.

Generally, policy will be influenced by the attitude of Russia and Yugoslavia and the extent of British assistance to Greece.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, this morning received Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, who introduced Major-General Arthur Smith, Chief of Staff to the G.O.C. in the Middle East.

Sir Hugh had a second conversation with M. Sarajoglu in the afternoon.

Neutralising Bulgars
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The efforts of Greece to mobilise Balkan support has been successful up to a point.

Responsible quarters here learn that the position adopted by Turkey is that she is prepared to neutralise the Bulgars in order that the Greek Army can be used almost exclusively against Italy.

Assurances have been received in Athens that Bulgaria does not intend to depart from her neutrality but it is believed that the Bulgars should abandon neutrality, Turkey would give Greece active support.

Messages indicating that the Yugoslav public fully supports Greece are displayed in the press to-day, and have helped to increase the confidence of the Greek people.



No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

German Warships And Docks Pulverised

In R. A. F. Attacks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel were heavily attacked by aircraft of the British Bomber Command last night.

Extensive damage was caused by high explosive bombs and fires were started by incendiaries.

Great fires visible for 40 miles were left burning in Blom and Voss yards at Hamburg and also at Kiel, where repeated hits were scored in and around the Deutsche Werke yards.

The heavily defended naval base at Wilhelmshaven, says the Air Ministry news service, was attacked by relays of heavy bombers for nearly an hour and salvos of high explosive bombs were seen to burst on the dock slides and on barracks.

Bombs On Storage
Fires started by the first attacks were still burning strongly when later British sorties arrived on the scene.

The naval fort at Emden was also attacked and bombs were seen to explode in the petrol storage area.

A mineral oil refinery at Hamburg was also the object of a second striking force which attacked Hamburg in the early evening before the raid on shipyards developed. Fires were started here and also at Cologne, where oil supplies were again the target.

Radio Restrictions
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Because of new war circumstances, all German broadcasting stations except Breslau will in future close down at 8.15 p.m., says a curious announcement from the Berlin radio to-day.

The announcer advised listeners to listen to Breslau after 8.15 p.m. and as that will be the only station operating.

No explanation was given as to what the new war circumstances were.

Brave Aviator, Nephew Of Chamberlain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (British Wire).—It is now known that Flying Officer Ralph Hope (the 28-year-old nephew of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the former Prime Minister) whose death was announced a week ago, lost his life in preventing his Hurricane from crashing on houses in south-east London.

Flying Officer Hope was losing height and could have saved himself by "bailing out." He stayed at the controls and, according to one witness, seemed deliberately to aim for some allotments. When the Hurricane was going straight down towards this open ground, he bailed out but his parachute did not open in time and the aircraft crashed on the allotment and no one was hurt.

BLACK-OUT WAS NOT TOTAL

Air reports on last night's black-out indicate that numerous unobserved lights were clearly visible in the following areas: West Point, Wandsworth, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham and Slough. Lights from fishing vessels were particularly bad.

The public is reminded that the black-out continues again to-night from sunset to sunrise, and it is hoped that the above faults will be rectified.

America Told British Navy Will Aid Greece

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—British naval assistance to Greece had already begun, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day.

He added: "I can assure our friends in Greece and America that, so far as is possible, every help which the Royal Navy can give Greece will be gladly rendered."

Describing the "unprovoked, ruthless assault on the Greek nation" by Mussolini as a repetition of the stab in the back to Britain last June, Mr. Alexander said that the Navy had done magnificent work in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in recent months. He added: "Large numbers of enemy submarines have been sunk and destroyers and cruisers have also been sunk; but the greatest defeat has been the long rest periods of the Italian fleet in its harbours."

Declaring that the British Navy stood between the Dictators and the free people of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Alexander expressed appreciation of the release of 50 United States destroyers to Britain and welcomed the move to lease naval bases to the United States.

Final Decision
Continuing he said: "Because I feel that so long as we can continue to resist successfully (as we are doing with the courage and fortitude of our people and the gallantry of our pilots in air attacks on these islands) sea power will eventually encompass the enemy's destruction, I hope that the Royal Navy may look for even greater co-operation in this decisive sphere of the fight for victory and freedom."

Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Eastern Group Conference on war supplies is to be the scene of at least informal discussions on broad questions of trade and industry outside the scope of the conference proper.

Several delegations are anxious to take advantage of the presence of so many Empire representatives for this purpose, and it is believed that discussions between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and certain delegations will start shortly.

Nazi Army In Balkans

70 Divisions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Germany has no fewer than 70 divisions of troops in south-eastern Europe.

A military expert in London said that the employment of this force must depend on its using suitable country and the extent of the petrol supplies available.

Only a small number of German troops are at present in Rumania and this suggests that extensive military action towards Turkey may not be imminent, but there is the possibility of reinforcement of those troops by the Danube through Hungary and Yugoslavia.

MAHARAJAH AND LONDONERS

Sends Funds

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Lord Mayor of London's Fund for air raid victims now totals £1,300,000.

One of the latest gifts comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, who writes: "I have been watching with concern the distress caused to London's inhabitants by the indiscriminate and brutal Nazi raids, and I request that my humble contribution of £1,500 should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund with my deep sympathy for the citizens of London."

His message concludes with an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory against the Nazi and Fascist aggressors.



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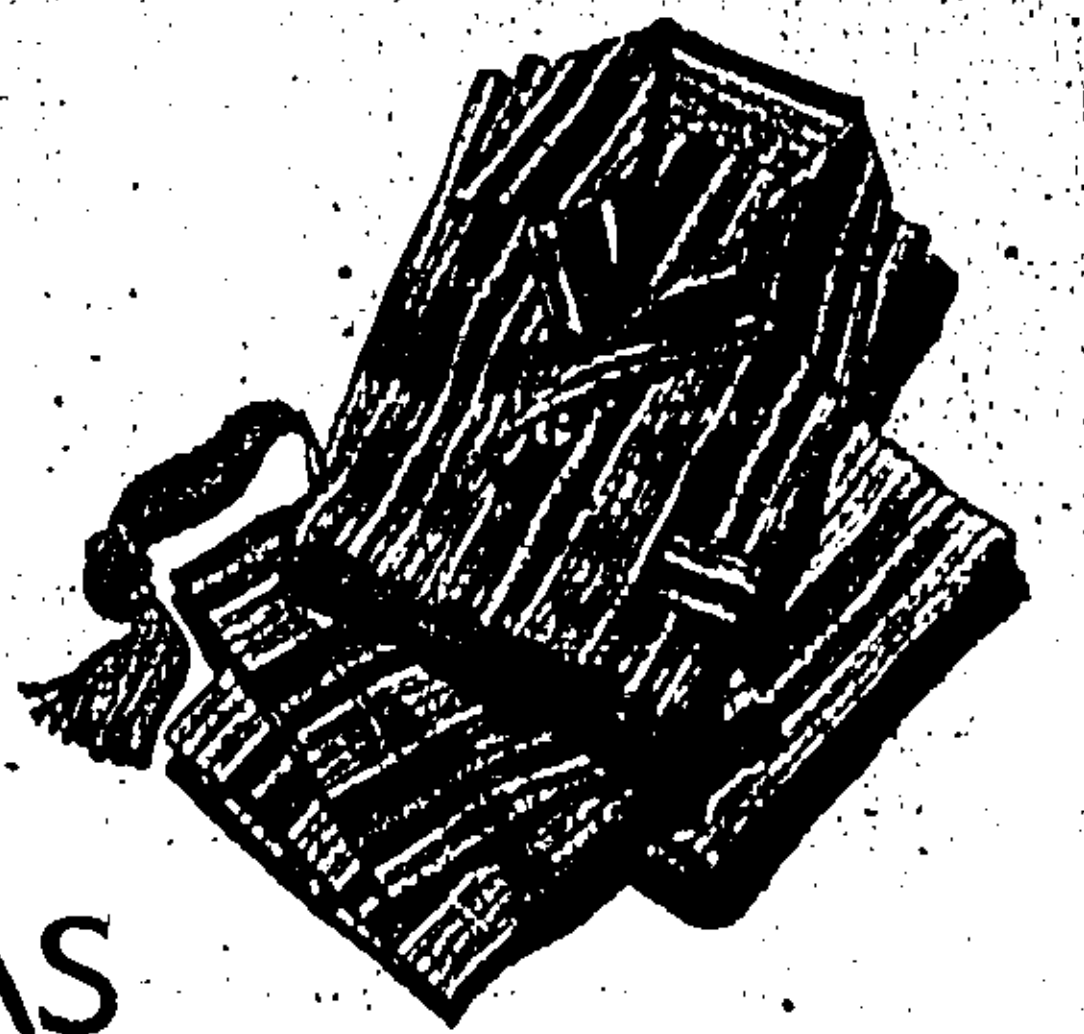
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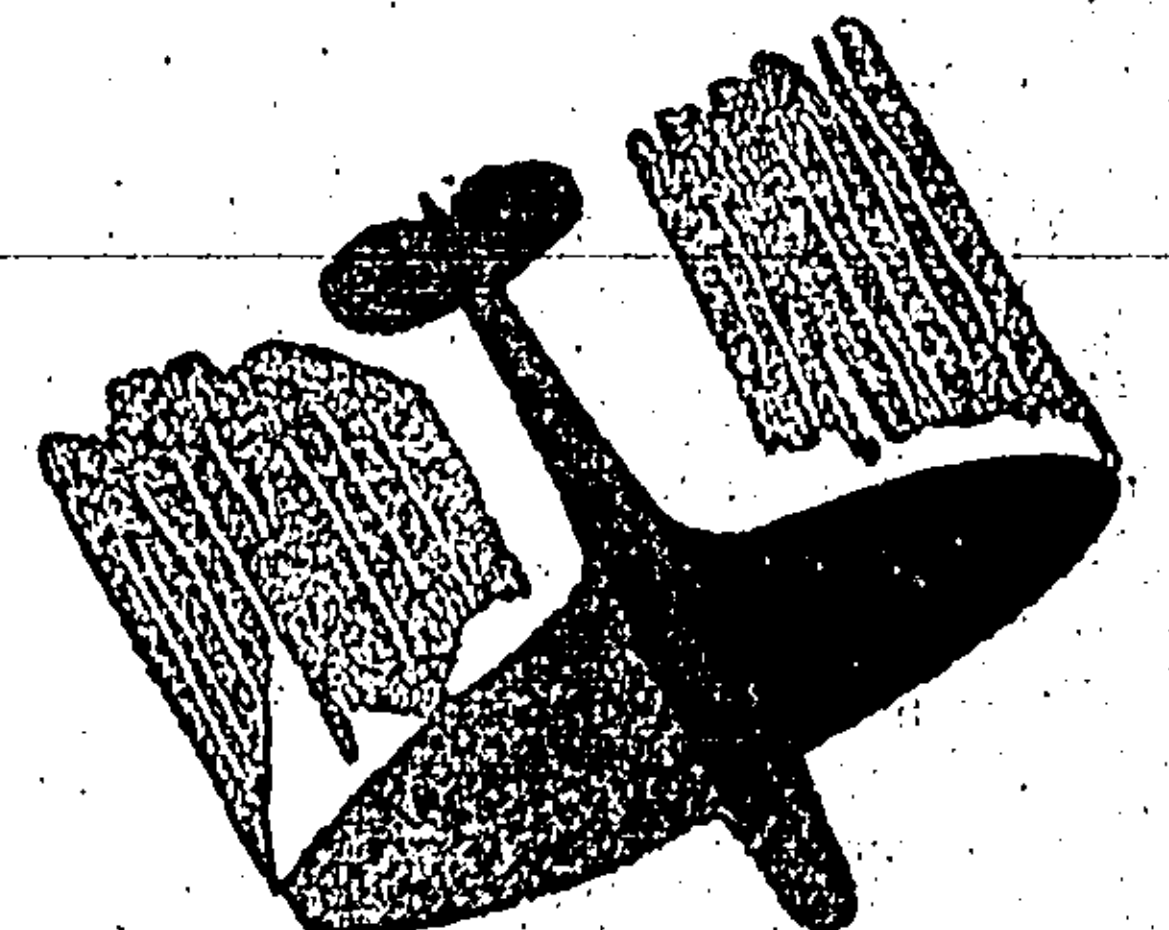
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(Readers are invited to send in suggestions
on this subject)

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

College Trustee Case Continued To-day Responding Counsel's Plea

That the action of Dr. S. W. Ts'o in holding up the grant and loans for the construction of the new school building in no way imperilled that institution was the submission made by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jr., at the Full Court of Appeal this morning, when hearing of the Munsang College case was continued before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams and Mr. Justice J. A. Fraser.

The appeal was brought by Messrs. Rufus Huang, Hendmaster, Wong Sun-yin and Lee Siong-to and was against an order made in Chambers by the Chief Justice that Mr. Huang cease to be a trustee of the College.

The respondents were Dr. S. W. Ts'o and Messrs. Lam Tze-fung and Mok Hing-shung, the other trustees of the College.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for appellants on the instructions of Mr. E. C. Brooks, of Hongkong and Co. The Hon. Mr. D'Almada, instructed by Mr. M. H. Turner, of Deacons, represented respondents.

Mr. D'Almada referred to the matriculation fees which Mr. Huang had alleged, Dr. Ts'o or the second respondent had refused to pay. In his affidavit Mr. Huang said that the money was deposited by the students but owing to his inability to obtain money from the Council in respect of the building of the school he had used it, and when the time came for the fees to be handed to the University he borrowed \$300 from the third respondent and produced the balance of \$100 himself.

Unauthorized Use
Dr. Ts'o's reply to this was that Mr. Huang had used the money in an unauthorized way and that if he had paid it to the second respondent the sum would have been forwarded when required. The action of Dr. Ts'o, Counsel submitted, was perfectly reasonable.

The position was not as if the school had certain funds earmarked for matriculation fees, though if that had been the case Mr. Huang's action in taking that money to pay certain liabilities would have been entirely unjustifiable. The position was that not only was the money earmarked but paid for a specific purpose by the parents of the pupils, and this made it much worse from the point of view of Mr. Huang's conduct.

Dr. Ts'o Reasonable
"I submit that the action taken by Dr. Ts'o was perfectly reasonable for if he had permitted Mr. Huang to use the money he would have committed a most flagrant breach of trust—using money specifically earmarked for other purposes. I well imagine what criticisms would be levelled against Dr. Ts'o if that had been done, but that was not the case. If Mr. Huang had seen fit to employ the money for another purpose Dr. Ts'o, or the second respondent cannot be blamed for not assisting him when the time came for the fees to be paid to the University."

"From time to time during these proceedings we have heard accusations that my clients were jeopardising, endangering or imperilling the school, and that Dr. Ts'o by his various actions and inactions had almost achieved the wrecking or smashing of the school. I submit that that language is a bit too strong because it suggests to my mind that the school is a house of cards and that the slightest upset would have caused its destruction. I deny that entirely, though I do say that the only occasion when the school was in danger was when Mr. Huang used the fees as he did."

Reputation Of School
"Your Lordships can well imagine the consequences if Mr. Huang had failed to borrow the money. The position would be that 20 students would be refused entrance to the examination, and you can well imagine the damage to the reputation of the school out of this."

Mr. D'Almada then went on to deal with the holding up of the loans and grant by Dr. Ts'o which action Mr. Potter had suggested would have imperilled the school if Mr. Huang had not been able to borrow the money elsewhere. He submitted that even assuming Mr. Huang had failed to raise the money to pay the contractor, the school would not have been ruined. In that event, the only position would be that the work on the building would have been stopped and a writ issued against Mr. Huang, who, however, would be able to say that he was not alone liable, the only members of the Council being also liable, as indeed they were.

Uneasy Over Accounts
The reason why Dr. Ts'o held up the grant and loans was because he

ITALIAN CLAIMS Corfu Clash With British Troops?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Oct. 29 (UP).—Dispatches from Tirana state that at noon to-day Italian troops cracked the Greek defence lines in the southeastern tip of Albania.

The Italians, according to the reports, ripped a hole in the line during the forenoon after thirty hours of fighting.

The Alpine motorised Bersaglieri from Kolritza poured through the breach, their advance guard comprising machine gun units and mountain climbing motorcycles. Mules laden with munitions and mountain artillery followed.

Further reports state that the Italians have landed at Corfu. There are no further details but it is believed fighting is occurring between British and Italian landing parties on several Greek islands in the Adriatic.

The Italian troops were being landed from transports escorted by warships but the names of the islands remain a military secret.

Italians Quiet In Africa

British Reinforcements

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There has yet been no sign of an Italian move in North Africa. British Headquarters in Cairo says that there is nothing to report in Egypt, Kenya and Palestine.

In the Sudan, last Saturday and Sunday our ground troops, aided by aircraft, drove back an enemy surprise party on the left bank of the Blue Nile and caused some casualties. The advance guard of South African troops which arrived in East Africa a few months ago have been strongly reinforced by another contingent.

Enemy Column Surprised
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—How British artillery, assisted by infantry, cleaned up an Italian motorised outpost totalling about 300 vehicles at Alam Niveiwa, 10 miles south of Sidi Barrani, was told by a gun captain to "Reuters" special correspondent "somewhere in the western desert."

The establishment of the outpost was reported to advanced British Headquarters by a desert patrol, and on the following night a British column moved up under cover of darkness within 8,000 yards of the Italians.

The column camouflaged itself and lay down all night on the desert sand in blazing sun, undiscovered by the Italians. Then at dusk, all British guns let fly together while aircraft circled round, dropping bombs.

The British fired over 200 rounds. The Italians appeared to be completely surprised. The last thing the British saw before withdrawing was a huge column of smoke rising from the Italian camp.

was uneasy with the position of the school's accounts, largely brought about by the embezzlement of \$4,000 by the bursar. Arising out of this, Mr. Potter had suggested that Dr. Ts'o was unfit to be a member of the Council as his action had imperilled the school. Such a suggestion, said Mr. D'Almada, was unjustified because if Mr. Huang had been unable to raise the money and had told the Council about it, the loans and the application for the grant would have been made. Instead, Mr. Huang, when the loans were held up, went on his own to borrow the money elsewhere, and in this regard he acted unwisely and improperly as a trustee, though he did in all sincerity in the interests of the school.

Further, there had never been any criticism by any member of the Council of Dr. Ts'o's action, though he acted on his own initiative, in postponing the application for the grant and

NETHERLAND LEGION WAITS REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-taps, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me.

A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

Health Runs
They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian lope, and come back glowing. The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain. They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist. He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts
The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh. Incredible though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch parentage who were born in this country.

Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double Dutch to us," they say. One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in sign language. Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general. At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.



ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hitler's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.

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Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to adjust Dutch economic life to Nazi war needs.

Undertakings which can contribute to these needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army. Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party. Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known beforehand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.

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BRITAIN PLANS TO ATTACK FROM SEA AND AIR TO DEFEND GREECE

Special to the "Telegraph"

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREECE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE FORM OF A DIRECT ATTACK BY SEA ON ITALIAN BASES, ACCORDING TO LONDON DECLARATIONS MADE YESTERDAY AND QUOTED BY "DOMEI."

AIR DEFENCES AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN GREECE WILL ALSO BE SET UP, WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

The British War Cabinet went into a lengthy session yesterday afternoon and considered reports by the chiefs of staff. Another meeting was held last night.

It was officially reported that before the evening the first units of rapidly moving British forces had already taken up their stations at points in the Ionian Sea.

According to other reports Britain plans to establish an air base at Corfu from where British planes will be able to help guard Greek cities from air attack, and simultaneously carry out counter-attacks within striking distance against important Italian bases across the Ionian Sea.

Greeks Hold Positions
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Reports reaching London this evening showed that the Greeks are still holding their positions against the Italians in the mountain passes along the frontier.

Greece's famous "killed troops" are now in action. They are recruited from the mountain districts and are now face to face with Italy's "Alpine" divisions.

The Italians claim to have advanced into Greece in Athens.

Greek soldiers are now using the slogan they used during the Balkan wars, "We Drive Them Into the Sea."

No Big Push.
Up to this evening, there are no signs that the big push, which the Italians had announced for dawn, had met with any greater success than on the day before.

The Italian High Command in Rome claimed that Italian troops had penetrated at various points and that the advance is continuing.

A suggestion that things are not going as well as expected is contained in a reference to "adverse weather."

The main Italian drive seems to be concentrated at the north-west corner of Greece, where the frontier joins the frontiers of Yugoslavia and Albania. The main objective here seems to be the city of Florina, an important railway connection between Yugoslavia and Salonika.

Both Florina and Kastoria are said to have been bombed while there were heavy artillery duels along the whole frontier.

High Command Satisfied
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Although news from the north is still very scanty, it was known early today that the Greek High Command was satisfied with the progress of operations.

Rallying To Colours
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Greeks all over the world are rallying to the colours, or where this is impossible they are trying to join the British Army.

Greeks in London are clamouring to be allowed to fight.

In Istanbul, crowds of Greek youths are besieging the Greek Legation, demanding to be sent home to fight.

An army of 20,000 Greeks is being raised in Egypt.

Greek Ships Safe
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Immediate steps are being taken to see that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands.

Five ships at Lisbon have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former Anchor liner, Tuscania, of 10,000 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Fourteen other Greek ships at Funchal have been ordered to remain there until further notice.

Ambassadors Remain
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Grazzi, continues at his post in Athens while M. Politis, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to the official German news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats. Electricity in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts.

The Minister and staff are leaving for home either to-day or to-morrow.

Hitler's Terms
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Hitler's terms to Laval included placing the French Fleet at the disposal of the Axis, according to information received by "Reuter" from Stockholm and Zurich. The similarity of news coming from such different sources seems to confirm its authenticity.

The Stockholm message states that in the course of the recent conversations between Laval and Hitler, the latter submitted the following terms to the French Government:

(1) Cession of Alsace Lorraine to Germany;

(2) Air and naval bases in Unoccupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities;

(3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;

(4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan;

(5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain;

(6) Italian share in the booty to be Tunis and a substantial por-

tion of Algeria, together with the Department Alpes-Maritimes; (7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the regime will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zurich Message
The Zurich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following peace terms to France:

(1) Morocco to go to Spain;

(2) Indo-China to go to Japan;

(3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;

(4) Germany to have Alsace Lorraine and a free zone, of which conditions have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;

(5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis for the duration of hostilities and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;

(6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué on the Hitler-Petain talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin circles because its phrasing was vague.

The German press has been ordered not to print it or comment on it.

Rome May Be Bombed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—It has been suggested in unofficial quarters that a British threat to bomb Rome as a reprisal for further attacks on Athens would constitute the most effective assistance to Greece.

Battleship Strength
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—British naval authorities to-day indicated that the Italian attack on Greece probably means that the new 35,000-ton Italian battleships—Littorio and Vittorio Veneto—will be commissioned for active service mounting nine 15-inch guns.

Mr. Winston Churchill recently stated that the British Mediterranean fleet has been reinforced by new units which might include the new 35,000-ton battleships of the George V class which mount ten 14-inch guns, giving them greater firing power than the Italians have.

LATE NEWS

NAZI HAVE BAD DAY IN AIR

FROM PAGE ONE

area at 6 p.m., after the fourth alarm in which nine Dorniers escorted by 60 Messerschmitts crossed the Kent coast. Anti-aircraft guns sent up a barrage but the formation continued inland where British fighters intercepted and chased many Messerschmitts back over the sea.

Two waves, totalling 50 raiders, were battered by anti-aircraft guns, Spitfires and Hurricanes during the first raid but a few slipped over at great height and bombed the Capital.

In the first afternoon raid, 70 fighters crossed the Kent coast and tried to penetrate the London area's eastern defences, but swarms of Spitfires and Hurricanes headed them off and drove most of them toward the Channel, although a few bombs were again dropped on the Capital.

Later, 50 raiders, again at a very high altitude and hidden in the haze swept over the same spot but switched their course and headed for London from the south. Only a few were successful.

Churches Damaged
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Domei).—Thirty-two London churches have been destroyed or made unusable as a result of air raids, it was disclosed by the London Diocesan Conference.

Thirty-seven others have been seriously damaged, said Bishop Geoffrey Fisher of London. He added that vicarages, halls and schools damaged and destroyed are estimated at between 450 and 500.

Scots' Success
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The German raiders turned their fury on the provinces last night and it is reported that they were over Scotland, Wales, Liverpool and East Anglia. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on the Liverpool area. The authorities said that casualties and damage were minor.

The early London attack was punishing but between 10 p.m. and midnight gunfire was desultory. The raiders seemed to be dumping their bombs on the east coast when the anti-aircraft barrages forced them back.

The Air Ministry announced that a Scottish auxiliary squadron brought down eight Messerschmitt 109s in a ten-minute battle off the Kent coast where they intercepted about 50 raiders bound for London.

U.S. FAR EAST EVACUEES

FROM PAGE ONE

tial help is so small, but it is understood that perhaps a very few persons will be given aid after they affix their signatures to promissory notes to assure repayment.

One informed source said that in view of the absence of funds, it was fortunate that most Americans in the Far East had some connection with an organization in the United States, or friends or relatives there. It is understood that some sort of announcement may be made shortly clarifying the extent of official help.

Burma Road Bombing

KUNMING, Oct. 30 (Central News).—Twenty-seven Japanese planes made another attack on the Burma Road, yesterday morning. Damage was negligible.

The air raid alarm was sounded in Kunming at 7.20 a.m. and the "all clear" given at 4.10 p.m.

Japanese Canard On China & Dictators
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Officials of the State Department said to-day that they knew nothing of any diplomatic conversations being in progress with the Chinese Government at present for a possible alteration of Chinese policy in favour of the Dictator countries as reported by the semi-official Japanese news agency.

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THE MOST ASTOUNDING EVENT SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN!

The Most Fascinating Lover Ever Known!
No One Could Die While He Made Love!

FREDRIC MARCH

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY
A Paramount Picture with
EVELYN VENABLE • SIR GUY STANDING • KENT TAYLOR

The theme is so audaciously different, we suggest you see the picture from the beginning for your fullest enjoyment.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE YEAR'S GAYEST COMEDY HIT!

Tyrone, Linda
POWER-DARNELL
Day-time Wife
WARREN WILLIAM
BIMMIE BARNES
WENDY BARKIE
JOAN DAVIS
A 30th Century-Fox Picture

Dine, Wine & Dance
at **CHANTECLER**

176-179 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. TEL. 50621

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